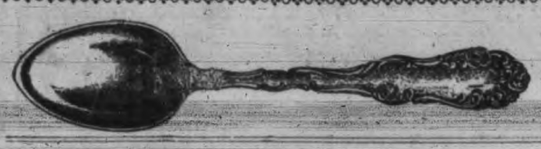
Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 31. VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1900. NO. 8.



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The Spring Millinery Opening at the
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Will take place on
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The latest styles from Paris and New York in Hats, Bonnets and Millinery Novelties, will be shown, also the usual fine assortment of the latest blouses and children's whitewear.
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The Osborne Hotel
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Will be sold by public auction on
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Parlor, dining room, scullery and 14 bed room suits, including pillows, mattresses and bedding.
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100 doses for one dollar.
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INSURGENTS SURRENDERING

Lord Kitchener Has Reached Prieska Where Many Rebels Have Laid Down Their Arms.

INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT KRUGER

He Says the Boers Will Conquer or Die--Will Accept Nothing but Absolute Independence--Burghers Destroy Bridges and Retire Northward.

(Associated Press.)

London, March 20.—2:30 p.m.—For all the news that reached here yesterday and to-day Great Britain might almost as well be at peace.

It is reasonable to believe that the relief of Mafeking may be heard of at any hour.

Kitchener at Prieska.

Gen. Kitchener has entered Prieska, Cape Colony, without opposition, the insurgents laying down their arms. This confirms the previous reports of their willingness to submit.

Inactive.

Generals Roberts and Buller are still inactive, pending developments at the theatre of war.

The Fate of Johannesburg.

Considerable interest is attached to the fate of Johannesburg. Commenting on the reported consultation between Secretary Hay and the German ambassador at Washington, regarding the urging of both belligerents to leave Johannesburg alone, the Pall Mall Gazette says: "This time Dr. Leyds has, as we may without impropriety assume, put about the tale to the effect that the German ambassador at Washington and the American consul at Pretoria are concocting a little scheme of German intervention. That is really a glorious yarn and one which shows to what desperate straits the enemies of this country are reduced. Just imagine a government which has formally declined all outside intervention, permitting Germany to dictate the course of Lord Roberts's march to Pretoria. The German foreign office knows better than to invite the snub it would infallibly receive if it ventured to offer so preposterous a proposal in Downing street."

KRUGER'S REPLY TO ROBERTS

London, March 20.—The following dispatch has been received at the war office from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, March 19th:

"I have received the following reply to my telegram of March 11th to the Presidents of the Free State and South African Republic:

"'Your Excellency's telegram reached me yesterday. I assure you nothing would grieve me more than that my burghers should make themselves guilty of a deed such as that laid to their charge by you. I am, however, glad to say you must have been mistaken. I have made personal inquiries of Gen. Delarey, who was in command of our burghers at the place mentioned by you. He denies entirely that our burghers acted as stated by you, but he says that on Saturday, the date being illegible, the British troops, when they were about fifty yards from our position, put up their hands as well as a white flag, whilst at the same time your cannon bombarded the said troops with the result that Commandant Deber was badly wounded. Yesterday morning the head commandant wrote in his account of the battle as follows: 'The soldiers hoisted the white flag, but were then fired at by the British cannons and compelled to charge.'"

RETREATING NORTHWARD.

Bloemfontein, March 19.—The Boers blew up the railroad bridge over the Modder River, 14 miles north, last night.

The law courts were re-opened to-day.

Capetown, March 20.—The Boers have blown up the bridges north of Bloemfontein, including those at Winburg and Kroonstad, and are now returning to the north.

"LIBERTY OR DEATH."

New York, March 20.—An interview had by the correspondent of the Herald with President Kruger on Feb. 10th at Pretoria is printed to-day in the Herald. At the time the president was described as showing but little evidence in his countenance of the tremendous strain he was undergoing. The complexion of South African affairs, however, has changed considerably since then. He was dressed in a rusty frock coat, the front of which was sprinkled with tobacco. He smoked a pipe during the interview.

"The war was forced upon us by Cecil Rhodes and the mining millionaires who want the country," said the Boer President. "The Boers yielded as far as possible until they saw that nothing but the complete surrender of their independence would satisfy England. Having been

Forced Into the War,

the Boers will conquer or die. I expect no aid from other nations, but we are glad of sympathy and friendship.

"The Transvaal is willing to make peace at any time, but we want no more conventions. Only absolute independence is possible. We do not want any more territory, but are content with our present frontier if we are permitted to live peacefully. This is all we ask. The Transvaal will stipulate in the peace terms that the Natal and Cape Colony Dutch, now fighting with the Boers, shall be regarded as belligerents and suffer no loss of property.

"I recently learned that some of these men had been captured by the British and were being tried at Capetown charged with treason. This I cabled Lord Salisbury, stating that if such men were not treated as prisoners of war, we

Would Make Reprisals

on the British prisoners here. Lord Salisbury replied threatening if we injured a single British prisoner they would hold me personally responsible. I suppose he meant the British would hang me. The Transvaal government replied to-day informing Lord Salisbury that they despise his threats. There is no truth in the story of a conspiracy among the South African Dutch. This is not their quarrel. The Orange Free State is bound by treaty to aid us.

"Mr. Schreiner repeatedly urged us to yield. It is too early to prophesy the outcome of the war or its duration. The Boers are in God's hands and He will not let us perish. Our total fighting strength is forty thousand, but with God's aid we can prevail. I have 200 blood relatives fighting, and would rather see them all perish than yield. It is liberty or death."

NEW ZEALANDERS READY.

Wellington, N. S. W., March 20.—In bidding farewell to the fourth contingent of New Zealand corps, leaving to-day for service in South Africa, the Premier, R. J. Gedden, emphasized the determination of Australians to support the Imperial prestige. The country had four hundred thousand male adults mostly drilled, prepared to defend the colonies, and, if an emergency arose, to send enough to South Africa to release the Imperial troops to deal with any unfriendly powers daring to meddle with the settlement. Lord Salisbury's reply to the Boer presidents and the freindly note of the President of the United States and the announcement that Great Britain would not assent to the independence of the Republics, were all endorsed by New Zealand who, the Premier added, would maintain that position at any cost.

A WARNING.

London, March 20.—In the House of Commons to-day the Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, Mr. Geo. Wyndham, said the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Jos. Chamberlain, was about to issue a proclamation on the subject of the alleged threats of the Boers to destroy Johannesburg, and as to what the Boers might expect in the event of wanton destruction of British property.

Milner's Proclamation.

Cape town, March 20.—Sir Alfred Milner, the governor of Cape Colony, and British High Commissioner of South Africa, has issued a proclamation declaring that the Imperial government will not recognize as valid or effectual any alienations of property whether of lands, railroads or mines within the Transvaal or the Orange Free State, or any interest therein or encumbrances or any concessions granted by the said government.

Plan of Pacification.

New York, March 20.—A London cable says that a part of the British plan for the pacification of South Africa is now apparent in the announcement that all the British authorities there will make every effort to induce the reservists, the time-expired men, the volunteers and the colonials from abroad, to settle there as soon as the war is over by giving them 240 acres of land each, provided they will occupy the land for ten years.

Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Montreal, March 20.—It is estimated that $12,000 will be raised by the employees of the Canadian Pacific railway toward the Canadian Patriotic Fund. The appeals for contributions are meeting with hearty response from all over the system. The action of the Canadian Pacific employees has stimulated the Grand Trunk employees to similar action.

Pomeranian at Capetown.

Toronto, March 20.—The Globe's correspondent in London cabled yesterday the summary of a letter received from Mr. John A. Ewan, the Globe's correspondent with the Canadian contingent, and dated Capetown, February 27th. Mr. Ewan says:

"The Pomeranian, with the Canadian cowboys, arrived here yesterday. Nine horses died on the voyage, but the men are all well, in splendid spirits, and delighted at the prospect of active service.

"At the sports held here to-day the Canadians entered a team in the tug-of-war contest, being the only non-naval team in the event. They surprised all by reaching the semi-final, having had to contest against strong teams. They were beaten in the final by a small margin. Their victories over the sailors in the qualifying tugs were vigorously applauded by the great multitude present. Williams, a Canadian, won the half-mile race. These contests indicated the fine physique of the Canadians, especially in view of the fact that they had only just landed after a long voyage.

"Since Paardeberg praise of Canadians is on every tongue."

HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

Governments of Central America Opposed to the Davis Amendment.

(Associated Press.)

New York, March 20.—It can be stated authoritatively that the State Department has been informed that all of the governments of Central America are opposed to the Davis amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, says a Washington dispatch to the Herald. In the opinion of the governments designated, the amendment places in the hands of this government the right to not only take measures for its own defence with reference to the canal, but permits it to use force "for maintenance of public order."



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For Pure Drugs and Chemicals.

Dominion Parliament

Premier Defends the Action of the Government in Sending Troops to War

M. Bourassa's Motion of Condemnation Voted Down Almost Unanimously.

Ottawa, March 14.—Members of the Canadian parliament who have served in that body for the last quarter of a century, after listening to the magnificent speech of the Prime Minister yesterday in support of the government's policy in the dispatch of troops to South Africa, expressed the opinion that the effort was one of the very best that body has ever listened to. Sir Wilfrid was speaking to a resolution of Mr. Bourassa, proposed on motion to go into supply, and his address, though delivered without preparation, evoked much enthusiasm for its expression of the noblest patriotism, in which Liberals and Conservatives joined heartily.

Mr. Bourassa's Motion.

The whole sitting was devoted to the consideration of Mr. Bourassa's motion, which was as follows: "That this House insist on the principle of the sovereignty and the independence of parliament on the basis of British institutions and the safeguard of the civil and political liberties of British citizens, and refuses consequently to consider the action of the government with relation to the South African war as a precedent, which should commit this country to any action in the future.

"That this House further declares that it opposes any change in the political and military relations which exist at present between Canada and Great Britain unless such change is initiated by the sovereign will of parliament and sanctioned by the people of Canada."

Mr. Bourassa said in opening that he was aware of the disadvantages of his position in bringing this late in the session to the House explanations which might have been looked for earlier. There were, however, reasons for his action, and he hoped and felt there were men of all origins who would recognize that a man might be a loyal Canadian, a good British subject, and a constitutional Liberal, and yet hold the views he had advocated. He would refer to the resolution of the Canadian parliament adopted last session, expressing sympathy with our fellow British subjects in South Africa This gave the government no right to send troops. It was passed as the result of the work here of a man who claimed to represent the Uitlanders, but in reality was the agent of the South African Chartered Company, controlled by Mr. Cecil Rhodes. The motion of that day bore unmistakable evidences of the hand of Mr. Chamberlain. The reference to suzerainty was plainly his, since he alone, of all British statesmen, had restored this theme, concocted out of his own imagination thirteen long years after the matter was closed. He would not hesitate to express his sorrow that Britain should see fit to adopt arbitration with great nations, while refusing it when she had a small people to deal with.

The Premier's Attitude.

In his interview with the Toronto Globe the Premier had said that the Militia Act did not allow of any Canadian soldiers being sent out of the country when it was not threatened with attack, but ten days later Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues were found sending a contingent without summoning parliament. Was he to be treated as disloyal, therefore, when he stood where the government stood a few days before the contingent was sent?

The plea of urgency was put forward for excuse of the government's conduct in not summoning parliament. Was this correct, or was there any urgent necessity? None, he answered. Canada's quota was too small to influence the tide of the war one way or the other. Even the father of the Empire (Mr. McNeill) would not pretend that Canadian troops were a necessity in South Africa. Supposing there was a European war on England's hands to-day, Canada would be expected, of course, to take part in that costly undertaking; a fine thing for our military men, but one which threatened our peasant and working people with unbearable burdens which bear down upon the people of European countries. Why, then, had the government not weighed and considered these matters and called parliament together in the urgency. True, it was stated in the order-in-council that this was not to count as a precedent to bind us as sharing in future wars of the Empire. But, after all, at present there was the established fact that the manner in which our action had been received by the world showed how it was viewed

The No-Precedent Provision.

Mr. Chamberlain, in his acknowledgment of the order-in-council, ignored this no-precedent provision and passed it over without a word. This message was the most insolent ever sent to a colonial government by a colonial secretary, since the Duke of Newcastle had ordered the Macdonald-Sicotte government in the old province of Canada to raise the militia vote without consulting parliament. The reply of Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald was so admirably couched that it elicited an apology from the colonial secretary. It was a pity that Mr. Chamberlain had not been taught that the Canadian government was not to be driven.

Mr. Bourassa went over some of the speeches made at Quebec on the departure of the first Canadian contingent. He was not surprised at the remarks of Col. Hutton, that bellicose gentleman, who wanted to form a standing army, and had shown his hand by a statement that he had smashed one government in New Zealand and stood ready to do the same thing here. Messrs. Desmarais and Chauvin, in their speeches in the House, had shown that the opinion of Quebec, Rouge and Bleu, was against participation in this war. The press of the whole province took the same view, except the Montreal Star. He made this statement to show that public opinion was not unanimous in approving of the doctrine of Imperialism. It was represented to him that the Quebec press had not the influence because they had not the circulation, but Mr. Bourassa held that the papers of wide circulation had no ideas and no influence. He objected to papers like the Montreal Star dictating the policy of the government.

Mr. Chamberlain's Idea.

Mr. Chamberlain's so-called circular to the colonial governments seemed to him in plain words a demand for troops. What Mr. Chamberlain was after was a direct committal of the different colonial governments to send troops every time Britain went to war. This country had already been involved in two wars with the United States through bad British policy, and the truth was that Great Britain owed Canada much more than we owed her.

Mr. Bourassa claimed that Mr. Chamberlain had accepted offers from two colonies, which had never been made. He would probably have been hanged had he used the language used by born Englishmen in Australia. It seemed to him, too, that the precedent Canada had set would hurt our prospects of attracting immigration. His position in this matter had been consistent. He was not in the House last session when the Premier's Transvaal resolution was passed, but he all along suspected what it meant. In 1812 his grandfather had fought for the British Crown, and both he and his great-grandfather, after defending the country against foreign foes had defended the rights of the people from encroachment within, and asserted the principle of constitutional and responsible government. From a material standpoint it would have been in the past more advantageous to French-Canadians to have become citizens of the United States, but he was glad they had remained British because it had assured them British institutions. French-Canadians would remain true to those institutions.

In bringing his speech to a close, Mr. Bourassa denied that his amendment was in any sense a vote of want of confidence in the administration. He simply asked for an expression of opinion as to the principles of responsible government.

The Premier's Reply.

The Prime Minister was applauded on rising to reply. He said he had listened to Mr. Bourassa with close attention and being an admirer of his brilliant talents and a warm personal friend he deeply regretted having to differ from him. Mr. Bourassa was young and enthusiastic and at that happy age where bright and cherished theories far outweighed and usually made light of considerations of practical reality. Since his object was to vindicate constitutional principles which he had thought should have guided the government it would have been more fitting to have moved his amendment either on the address or on Mr. Fielding's motion to make good the expenditure. The House would then have had a real and live issue, a concrete motion could have been amended and affirmed or denied or amended to some purpose, whereas the present was an academic, abstract and rigid motion which could not be amended, and by the rules had either to be swallowed whole or rejected. Sir Wilfrid said that since Mr. Bourassa had informed him that he would have opposed the resolution of sympathy to the Uitlanders, adopted last session, and that he would oppose any military expenditure, he had often represented to him that if he felt bound to bring in an amendment it should be in the manner he had just pointed out. He did not find fault with the principles involved in the motion, but he was not prepared to accept the whole language of it. If Mr. Bourassa had made it as he had suggested to him, it would have been possible for him to have offered an amendment to the motion embodying the principle involved in language less harsh, and which would have rallied around it the unanimous opinion of the House. Mr. Bourassa must not be surprised if he told him at once that he could not adopt the motion and he challenged altogether its opportuneness and raison d'etre.

The Government's Authority.

In his first proposition Mr. Bourassa asserted that the government had practically violated the constitution, and the whole argument on which he had raised the motion was founded on his theory that the government incurred this expenditure before securing the sanction of parliament. The course adopted, and as to which the government declared it would not take it as a precedent, was well within the terms of the British constitution. The standard authority upon such matters, whom he was proud to say was by a Canadian, the late Mr. Todd, after laying down the elementary principle that no expenditure was to be incurred without the previous sanction of parliament, goes on to say that there are several exceptions, and continues: "It is, therefore, erroneous to suppose that the government can be absolutely prevented from any misapplication or expenditure in excess of parliamentary grants. Even were it possible to do so, it would not be politic to restrain the government from expending money under any circumstances without the previous authority of parliament. In the words of Mr. McCaulay, secretary of the Board of Audit, cases must constantly arise in so complicated a system of government as ours, where it becomes the duty of the executive authorities, in the exercise of their discretionary powers, boldly to set aside the requirements of the Legislature, trusting to the good sense of parliament, when all the facts of the case shall have been explained, to acquit them of all blame. And it would be, not a public advantage, but a public calamity, if the government were to be deprived of the means of so exercising their discretionary authority."

British Precedents.

Mr. Todd quoted several precedents, two of which were the advance of upwards of £1,200,000 by Pitt to the Emperor of Germany, at the commencement of the French revolutionary war, and the voting of £45,721 in 1807 to buy the Blacas collection of coins and antiquities, in both of which cases the votes were agreed to, although incurred without previous sanction of parliament. Sir Wilfrid also recalled the purchase by Disraeli's government of the whole Suez canal stock, without parliamentary authority. There had been British Liberals in those days, who had not only the label on their breasts and the badge on their chests, but the principles in their hearts as much as any Liberals of to-day, and they had sanctioned the expenditure in certain emergencies. True, the government had to take the risk of getting parliamentary approval, in circumstances of this kind. In the matter in hand, had the government not ample justification to believe that its course would be justified by parliament? (Hear, hear.) As soon as parliament met everything was submitted to it, and after standing the fire of a long discussion the principle of the government's action was unanimously approved. The resolutions introduced by the Minister of Finance to cover the expense incurred had received unanimous sanction.

"What avails it to-day," continued Sir Wilfrid, "to say that we have not behind us the force of public opinion? Public opinion has more than one means of expression. There is not only the press, but there is what is heard on the street, and in private conversation, and what one can feel in the air. We knew that public opinion was with us."

Value of Public Opinion.

"It is true that my honorable friend has stated on another occasion that it is a weak thing to be guided by public opinion. Now, sir, I do not look on it as a weak thing. If public opinion were to ask something against one's honor or sense of right or dignity it would be a weak thing indeed to follow public opinion, but if th voice of the people asks for what is right and honorable, would it be then a weak thing to follow the voice of public opinion? It would be a wicked thing not to follow. (Cheers.) I ask my honorable friend what would be the condition of this country to-day if we had refused to obey the voice of public opinion? (Cheers from both sides of the House.) If we had refused at that time to do what in my judgment was our imperative duty it is only too true that a most dangerous agitation would have arisen, an agitation which in all human probability would have ended in a line of cleavage on racial lines. A greater calamity could never have taken place in Canada. (Cheers.) My honorable friend and I have long been on terms of intimacy. He has long been a political friend and supporter of mine. He knows as well as any man in this House does that if there is one thing to which I have given my political life it is to try to promote unity, amity and harmony between the diverse elements of this country. My friends can desert me, they can withdraw their confidence from me, they can withdraw the trust they have placed in my hands, but never shall I deviate from that line of conduct. (Prolonged cheers.) Whatever may be the consequences, whether loss of prestige, loss of popularity or loss of power, I feel that I am in the right, and I know that a time will come when every man, my honorable friend included, will render me full justice in that respect." (Renewed cheers.)

A Just War.

Sir Wilfrid said he now understood better than before the reason which impelled Mr. Bourassa to take the position he had. It was because he thought the war unjust, to which opinion he had a perfect right. But if Mr. Bourassa believed the war unjust, for his own part he was just as fully convinced in his heart and conscience that there never was a more just war on the part of Great Britain or a more unjust war than that now being carried on by President Kruger and the people of the Transvaal. For President Kruger personally he had the most unbounded admiration, but an examination in the light of history would show that he had been the worst enemy of his own country. His position was that if he gave the franchise to the Uitlanders they would oust him, but he was not in a position to maintain that argument, for he had opened the country to the foreign population, sold them land, and taken their money, and more than that had invited them to his territory. It was but fair and right, and was a rule of nineteenth century civilization, that if a young nation opened its doors to foreign immigration, an obligation rested on it to give the immigrants the same rights of citizenship which its own people enjoyed. The statement that President Kruger invited the foreign element into the Transvaal was borne out in a book published some time ago by a Mr. Fitzpatrick, entitled "The Transvaal From Within."

A Little History.

In 1884 Messrs. Kruger and Smith were in London, endeavoring to raise badly needed funds and obtain some modifications of the convention, and after some weeks' delay they found themselves in the uncomfortable position of being unable to pay their hotel bills, and in their extremity they applied to Baron Grant. He was willing to assist them, but as a quid pro quo asked for some public assurance of goodwill and encouragement to British settlers in the Transvaal. Mr. Kruger responded by publishing in the London papers a cordial invitation of welcome and the promise of rights and protection to all who would come.

Sir Wilfrid declined to go into the questions of Transvaal policy raised by Mr. Bourassa, but on the single point of taxation showed that the per capita tax was nearly $100, the bulk of which was borne by the Uitlanders. This being so, it must be admitted that Great Britain's quarrel was just and public opinion in this country being unanimous that Canada should take part in the war the government thought it its duty to send a military contingent, relying on parliament to ratify its course.

Our Relations With the Motherland.

In regard to the second postion of the resolution, Sir Wilfrid said he had nothing to say against it, although he believed the methods provided in the constitution for a change in the relations between Canada and Great Britain were better than a plebiscite. He repudiated the argument that by taking the position it does the government had changed the military relations now existing between the countries, and he gave an emphatic denial to the idea that in passing the resolution of sympathy last session or in sending the contingents the government had been forced by Downing street or by Mr. Chamberlain to do what it had done. The Premier controverted Mr. Bourassa's assertions that Mr. Chamberlain had been preparing for war last summer. He had no hesitation in saying that as a consequence of the government's action, if the doctrine were to be admitted that Canada should take part in all the wars of Great Britain and contribute to the military expenditure of the Empire the condition of things between Canada and Great Britain should be revised.

Our Duties Defined.

He agreed with Mr. Bourassa that if Canada shared the burdens she should also share the responsibility. If compelled to take part in all the wars of Great Britain she should have the right to say, if you want us to help you call us to your council; if you want us to take part in your wars, let us share not only the burdens but the responsibility as well; but there was no occasion to say that to-day. The member for Labelle had overlooked the essential point that the government had not used its power as a government to go into the war. It had not called on the militia or volunteers to go to South Africa, but simply provided the machinery and paid the expenses for the two thousand young men who wanted to give their lives for the honor of their country and for the flag they loved. Mr. Bourassa had found fault because instead of sending five hundred, the government had sent two thousand. He had only asked the honorable gentleman what would have been the position of Canada if the government had denied to those young men the privilege they claimed. It simply put it in their power to give their lives to promote what was to them a sacred cause.

A Great Opportunity.

Continuing, Sir Wilfrid said: "Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that if there ever was an occasion when we should not have the voice of dissension in this House it is the present occasion. (Hear, hear!) I greatly admire the speech of my honored friend, though I am far from sharing his views, but I call on him to remember that he belongs to a patriotic family, as he told us to-day. I call on him to remember that the liberties he enjoys are largely due to his own family. But if we have liberties on one side would he not accept some duty on the other? We were not compelled to do what we did, but if we chose to be generous and to do a little more than we were bound to do is there a man living who would find fault with us?

"My honorable friend dreads the consequences of our sending out a military contingent to South Africa. Let me tell him my heart is full of the hopes I entertain of beneficial results that will accrue from that action. When our young volunteers sailed from our shores to join the British army in South Africa, great were our expectations that they would display on those distant battlefields that same courage that had been displayed by their fathers in the last century. In many breasts there was a fugitive sense of uneasiness at the thought that the first facing of musketry by raw recruits is always a severe trial.

Our Men at the Front.

"But when the telegraph brought the news that such was the good impression made by our volunteers that the commander-in-chief had placed them in the post of honor, in the first rank, to share the dangers with that famous corps, the Gordon Highlanders, when we read that they justified fully the confidence placed in them, that they had charged like veterans, that their conduct was heroic, and had won for them the encomiums of the commander-in-chief, and the unstinted admiration of their comrades, who had faced death on a hundred battlefields in all parts of the world; was there a man whose bosom did not swell with pride, that noblest of all pride, that pride of pure patriotism, the pride of the consciousness that that day it had been revealed to the world that a new power had been born in the West." (Loud cheers, in which both sides of the House joined.)

A Plea for Unity.

"Nor is that all. The work of union and harmony between the chief races of this country is not yet complete. We know by the unfortunate occurrences that took place only last week that there is much to do in that way. But there is no bond of union so strong as that created by common dangers shared in common. To-day there are men in South Africa representing the two branches of the Canadian family fighting side by side for the honor and the fame of Canada. (Cheers.) Already some of them have fallen, giving to their country the last full measure of devotion. Their remains have been laid in the same grave, and there they will remain till the end of time in that last fraternal embrace. Can we not hope—I ask my honorable friend himself—that in that grave shall be buried the last vestige of our former antagonism? If such shall be the result, if we can indulge that hope, if we can believe that in that grave shall be buried these former contentions, the sending of the contingent would be the greatest service ever rendered to Canada since Confederation. These are the motives, at all events, which guided us, these are the thoughts which inspired us, and they are thoughts which ought to commend themselves to the heart and judgment of my honorable friend—knowing him as I know him—and which, in my judgment, ought to induce him not to press further this motion which he has presented." The Premier resumed his seat, amid cheers from both sides of the chamber, each side vying with the other.

Other Speakers.

Mr. Monet (Napierville and Laprairie) spoke in support of the motion proposed by Mr. Bourassa, taking ground similar to his speech on the government resolution for the payment of the Canadian contingents sent to the front. When he sat down there was a pause, for a moment, and the Speaker was about to put the question, when Mr. Angers (Charlevoix) arose. Speaking in French, he supported Mr. Bourassa's resolution, declaring that no precedent clause had been violated in the sending of the second contingent. On the conclusion of his speech there were further cries of "Question" from the opposition side, when Mr. Chauvin (Terrebonne) rose to support the motion from the Conservative side. He argued that the sending of troops was a departure by the government, which was never contemplated by Sir George Etienne Cartier, and others of his leaders, and he therefore intended to vote for the motion.

The Motion Defeated.

At a quarter to twelve the question was put, and a vote demanded by Mr. Bourassa's supporters. The result was that the amendment was defeated by 119 to 10. The ten were: Messrs. Bourassa, Monet, Angers, Ethier (Two Mountains), Marcil (Bagot), Legris (Maskinonge), all Liberals, and Messrs. Chauvin, Marcotte (Champlain), Morin (Dorchester), and Dugas (Montcalm), all Conservatives. As it was too late to go into supply, Mr. Fielding withdrew his motion, and the House rose at 12.08.

The Paris Fair.

Sir Charles Tupper, when the orders of the day were reached, renewed his request for information as to the arrangements for our participation in the Paris Fair. He also asked for a statement as to the departure of Mr. Tarte.

The Prime Minister, in reply, said he was sorry that the Minister of Agriculture was not in his seat, but in his absence he would give the House what he knew of the matter. It was within the knowledge of most members that the Minister of Public Works had been for some time suffering from very poor health. He was urged by his friends to take a rest, and the chief commissionership for Canada at the World's Fair was offered to him, as a measure of change. He would, of course, act without remuneration.

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate resumed its session yesterday after a short vacation. Mr. Jenkins, a member of the Queensland legislature, occupied a seat on the floor, to the left of the Speaker. Reference was made in fitting terms to the death of Senator Lewin, which occurred since the last sitting of the Upper House, and testimony was borne to his many excellent qualities by the Hon. Senators Scott, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, David Mills, Dever, and Poirier.

Mr. Clemow introduced a bill respecting the Montreal, Ottawa & Georgian Bay Ship Canal Company.

The redistribution bill was received with cries of "hear, hear," and given its first reading. The second reading was set down for Tuesday of next week.

IF TAKEN IN TIME The D. & L. Emulsion will surely cure the most serious affections of the lungs. That "run down" condition, the after effects of a heavy cold, is quickly counteracted. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

My friend look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her; now why not be fair about it and buy

"Hail, Spring's First Born Flowers."

How welcome they are, these new blooming blossoms. They are purity personified, these bits of life, with their bursting buds, joyous in their first sight of Spring. There are no impurities about them.

Humanity, however, continues to have its troubles, most of which can be traced to impure blood.

But humanity rests more contented now, for it knows that Hood's Sarsaparilla, the wonderful blood cleanser, never disappoints. You need it today.

Severe Pains—"I had severe pains in my stomach, a form of neuralgia. My mother urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and it made me well and strong. I have also given it to my baby with satisfactory results. I am glad to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to others." MRS. JOHN LA PAGE, 240 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

Complete Exhaustion—"After treatment in hospital, I was weak, hardly able to walk. My blood was thin. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla until well and gained 20 lbs. It also benefited my wife." ARTHUR MILLS, Dresden, Ont.

Rheumatism—"I had acute rheumatism in my limb and foot. I commenced treatment with Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills and in a short time was cured." WILLIAM HASKETT, Brantford, Ont.

Scrofula—"I was troubled with scrofula and impure blood. A cut on my arm would not heal. Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and after I had taken three bottles I was well." DANIEL ROBINSON, 52½ Treauley Street, Toronto, Ont.

Dyspepsia—"I was weak and had fainting spells. Dyspepsia and indigestion in severe form troubled me. Five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla made me well and strong." MRS. WILLIAM VANVALKENBURGH, Whitby, Ont.

Sick Headache—"I am now 22. Since I was 8 years old I suffered constantly with impure blood, biliousness and sick headaches until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla by doctor's advice. I owe my life to it." ELVIRA A. RUMMELL, Claremont, N. H.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

When winter comes the vital forces of nature are low, and the tree stands like a solitary monument to the dead summer. In the winter of life, active men experience a similar lowering of vitality. In some the effect is startling. They loose their grip on life. They seem like monuments of a buried past. At this crisis there is need of a medicine which will nourish and build up the body, and increase its vital power. Such a medicine is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It enriches the blood, purifies it, carries off the clogging waste of the system, increases the nutrition of the body, and produces a sound, healthy condition with abundant vital power and physical energy.



David Duggins, Esq., of Jones, Ohio Co., Ky., writes: "When I began taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery I think I had nervous or general debility of three years' duration. I took three bottles of the 'Discovery.' During the time I was taking it my sleep became more refreshing and I gained fifteen pounds weight, and also gained strength every day. It has been six months since I took the medicine and I still have reasonable health. I am willing to have you publish this, and also my former letter, if you wish to, and if it proves to be of benefit to any afflicted person I will feel well repaid."

There is no alcohol or other intoxicant in "Golden Medical Discovery," neither opium or other narcotic drugs.

The dealer who offers a substitute for the "Discovery" is seeking to profit himself, not to help you. Insist on having "Golden Medical Discovery."

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser is sent free, on receipt of stamps to cover cost of customs and mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for edition in paper cover, or 50 stamps for cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Gained 22 Pounds

Some time ago I got run down in health, became nervous, could not sleep nor sit still, and at times had dizzy and fainting spells.

I tried two doctors, but got little benefit from their treatment.

I read in the papers what good Burdock Blood Bitters was doing for other people, and thought I would try it.

After I had taken it for a short time my head began to get clear and I noticed a marked change for the better.

By the time I finished three bottles I was perfectly well.

Before I commenced using B. B. B. I only weighed 110 pounds, now I weigh 132 pounds.

I now eat well, sleep well and feel well, all of which I owe to B. B. B.—Mrs. Chas. A. Mills, Linden, N. S.



TO THE WISE

farmer, or those who intend planting their gardens or doing Spring work of any kind in this line, are that you will find everything in garden and farm tools and lawn mowers, besides paints and varnishes, and all of the very best quality and at the lowest prices.

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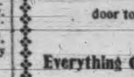
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Glassware for Saloons, Hotels, etc.; Crockery for Restaurants, Hotels, etc.; Furniture, Carpets, Wallpaper, Blankets, and everything in the way of Towels, Sheetings and Table Linens.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We give special care to the packing of all goods and guarantee every satisfaction.

WEILER BROS., Victoria, B. C.



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Br. SHIP 'ACHNASHIE'
Longmuir, Master
FROM GLASGOW.

Neither the captain nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above vessel, without their written order.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd., Consignees.

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In large and small amounts on improved Real Estate.

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Government standard, guaranteed 7c. per lb. Mixed Paints, $1.25 per gallon. Perfection Wall Finish, 5 lbs. packages, 15c. each.

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100 YATES STREET.

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Removed to 63 Yates st.

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Everything Goes at Lowest Prices.

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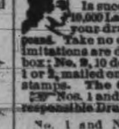
Washed Nuts, $4.25
Sack and Lump, $5.50 Delivered.

Also Anthracite Coal for Furnaces

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BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U.S.A.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists. Circular sent on request.



Cook's Cotton Root Compound

Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, $1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, $3 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 3-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. For Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

No. 1 and No. 2 sold in Victoria by all wholesale and retail druggists.

MARRIED WOMEN

If you are irregular or troubled with suppression write to MRS. MARION WILMOT, Box P30, Bridgeburg, Ont., and she will send you the formula that will relieve the worst case in two to five days. No pain. This receipt has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.

Order of all chemists, or post free for $1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Victoria, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

G. H. MUMM'S "EXTRA DRY" CHAMPAGNE



THIS FAMOUS WINE

Is more than ever the popular Champagne of American Wine drinkers, as shown by the increase in imports over 1898 of over 25 per cent. and the fact that three times as much "Extra Dry" was imported as the next highest in the list. Mumm's "Extra Dry" forms two-fifths of the total imports of Champagne into the United States. These figures do not include the large direct imports of Mumm's "Extra Dry" into British Columbia by Pither & Leiser.

Read Comparative Table of Imports.

List of imports of Champagnes into the United States for the years 1898-99, compiled from official records:

	1898	1899
G. H. Mumm & Co.'s "Extra Dry"	**86,855**	**109,303**
Moet & Chandon	34,206	30,898
Pommery & Greno	28,318	35,700
Heidsieck & Co.	13,908	13,574
Piper Heidsieck	8,022	12,900
Vve. Clicquot	11,669	12,479
Ruinart, Pere & Fils	10,638	11,948
Louis Roederer	9,095	10,520
Perrier-Jouet	8,125	6,130
Ernest Irroy & Co.	3,585	2,306
A. DeMontebello & Co.	1,561	2,301
Roche, Fils & Co.	1,702	2,048
Dalbeck & Co.	1,205	1,754
St. Marceaux	1,743	1,302
Chas. Heidsieck	1,705	1,253
Geo. Goulet	1,345	
Various Brands—(15 or more)	18,677	19,618
Total	243,319	279,709

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA:

PITHER & LEISER, Victoria



To Meet Gen. Botha

The Next News of Fighting Will Probably Come From Natal.

Kruger Admits His Men Cannot Hold Out Much Longer.

London, March 20.—No news was received at the war office up to 4 a.m. this morning confirming the report of the relief of Mafeking, but Mr. Geo. Wyndham, parliamentary under secretary for war, replying to a private inquiry in the lobby of the House of Commons, about midnight, smilingly said: "I think it is all right."

Moving to Kroonstadt.

The Free Staters seemingly have not quite collapsed. They are in considerable force around Smithfield, although much dispirited. A British spy from Rouxville reports that Commandant Oliver and a commando are going to Kroonstadt. The agents he left behind are using desperate means to raise recruits, commandeering the Boers under penalty of death. Kroonstadt, where the Boers are concentrated, is surrounded by country of hills and jungles.

Gatacre at Springfontein.

General Gatacre is resting at Springfontein preliminary to joining Lord Roberts.

To Engage Botha.

General Buller's hill work before Ladysmith has given him an experience which is about to be used in forcing the Biggarsberg range. It is believed that 25,000 of his 40,000 men are about to engage Botha's force and the next news of fighting will probably be from Natal.

The leaders of the Afrikander Bund are circulating a petition in Cape Colony asking the Imperial government not to take away the independence of the Boers.

For South Africa.

Thirty-two thousand additional troops for South Africa are now at sea.

Kruger Admission.

A Bloemfontein dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says: "In a speech which he made here a few days before the British entered the town, President Kruger admitted that his men would be unable to keep in the field for another month."

Milner Goes North.

A Capetown dispatch, dated Monday, says that Sir Alfred Milner and his private secretary left Capetown that evening by a special train. The dispatch does not indicate Sir Alfred's destination, and there is a possibility that he is going north on a peace mission.

Portuguese Troops.

The correspondent of the Times at Lorenzo Marquez, telegraphing, says: "Last night the Portuguese authorities hurriedly dispatched by special train a force of infantry to reinforce the garrison on the Transvaal border."

Johannesburg.

Commenting editorially upon the report that Germany will ask the belligerents to guarantee the safety of Johannesburg, the Times says: "We decline to believe that any responsible German statesman would make such a proposal. Certainly the government will not make agreements at foreign instigation."

The Seizure of Mashona.

London, March 19.—In the House of Commons to-day, replying to a question on the subject of the seizure of the British steamer Mashona, laden with American flour for the Transvaal, by the British gunboat Partridge, Mr. Broderick confirmed the announcement that the prize court had released the Mashona, and added: "Her Majesty's government does not admit liability in respect to claims of the nature indicated. Claims with respect to the non-delivery of cargo appear to be a matter for settlement between the claimants and the ship undertaking to deliver the goods. British subjects owning goods on a British ship have no right to trade with the enemy, and they are not in the same position as foreign powers."

Sir George White.

Capetown, March 18.—Gen. Sir Geo. White, defender of Ladysmith, has arrived here, but is too ill to permit of a public reception being given in his honor.

The Geneva Convention.

In view of the intelligence that a considerable number of our wounded were left in the hospital at Dundee, and of the anxiety which has been expressed in some quarters on the subject, we (says The Hospital) publish the exact wording of the articles of the convention which apply to the case in question:

(Translation.)

Article I.—Ambulances and military hospitals shall be acknowledged to be neutral, and, as such, shall be protected and respected by belligerents so long as any sick or wounded may be therein.

Article II.—Persons employed in hospitals and ambulances comprising the staff for superintendence, medical service, administration, transport of wounded, as well as chaplains, shall participate in the benefit of neutrality whilst so employed, and so long as there remain any wounded to bring in or to succor.

Article III.—The persons designated in the preceding article may, even after occupation by the enemy, continue to fulfil their duties in the hospital or ambulance which they serve, or may withdraw in order to rejoin the corps to which they belong.

Under such circumstances, when those persons shall cease from their functions, they shall be delivered by the occupying army to the outposts of the enemy.

Article IV.—As the equipment of military hospitals remains subject to the laws of war, persons attached to such hospitals cannot, in withdrawing, carry away any articles but such as are their private property.

Under the same circumstances an ambulance shall, on the contrary, retain its equipment.

In Article VI. there is a provision that "those who are recognized, after their wounds are healed, as incapable of serving shall be sent back to their country." Other wounded, on the contrary, may be sent back on condition of not bearing arms again.

In regard to various questions which have been asked in the Imperial parliament, it is to be noted that it is definitely laid down in Article VI. that "wounded or sick soldiers shall be entertained and taken care of, to whatever nation they belong."

A very important question has been raised in regard to the status, under the convention, of members of the purely combatant branches of the services when engaged in ambulance work. It has, for example, been stated that the Army Service Corps, having become a combatant force, is now ineligible for work under the Red Cross, and an argument, founded on the same idea, was raised against the army medical officers being granted the purely military titles which they now enjoy. But reference to the wording of the convention will show that any fear in regard to this matter is without foundation. As a fact no corps is ineligible to work under the Geneva Convention, provided its members shall have been authoritatively told off for the transport or attendance on the sick and wounded in war, and that they wear the Red Cross badge.

It is necessary, however, to bear in mind that, however fully the obligations of the Geneva Convention are recognized by the nations which have given in their adhesion to it, the provisions which it makes for the protection of the sick and wounded will always be very strictly limited to their intended objects. The very essence of the Red Cross is that its use shall be restricted to those for whom it was intended by the convention.

CANADIAN BREVITIES.

Toronto, March 19.—The Ontario government has decided to send Hon. F. E. A. Vanturel, Speaker of the Legislature, to represent Ontario at the Paris exposition.

Dr. Barrie, the Y. M. C. A. representative with the first Canadian contingent in South Africa, has written home encouraging letters concerning his labors among soldiers. So far thirty conversions have been made, and the field seems to be an unusually promising one.

A Globe London cable says Hon. Clifford Sifton and Mrs. Sifton have arrived in London, and have gone to Vienna.

Montreal, March 19.—Joseph Body is the name of the second victim of the fire in a boarding house where George Patterson, a C. P. R. telegraph operator, lost his life early last Thursday morning.

Woodstock, March 19.—Anthony Decker, one of the counterfeiters sentenced to five years in the Kingston penitentiary, made a determined attempt to commit suicide on Saturday. Decker says he has $40,000 in the United States.

PITCAIRN ISLAND AND ITS INHABITANTS.

(Written for The Times by J. H. Durland.)

V.

From the earliest religious experience of Pitcairn Island, its inhabitants were Church of England in faith. The prayer book found by John Adams in the ship's chest had been the rules of the religious community. All the services were conducted after the Episcopalian order, which remained unquestioned until 1882.

Owing to the isolated situation of this island, its people remained at home and they had but few visitors. The government warships that called once or twice a year were about the only communication they had with the outside world. Their former experience in taking foreigners into their community to become settlers had been so unsatisfactory that they did not expect to receive any, except shipwrecked crews, to abide with them more than a day or two. Even the latter were expected to leave the island on the first passing ship.

In October 1886, there arrived the British man-of-war Pelican, whose commander had courteously and kindly received on board at Tahiti an American missionary, John I. Tay, a member of a body of Christians known as Seventh-day Adventists. His home was in Oakland, California, from whence he had come for the purpose of teaching the people of this island what he believed were truths hitherto unknown to them. Being a sailor in his younger days, he found opportunity to work his way from San Francisco to Tahiti, where he found the Pelican, on which he secured a passage to Pitcairn Island. He was treated with the greatest consideration and courtesy by all the officers and men, and in his quiet way he aroused a spirit of inquiry among some of the ship's company to consider his ideas on religious subjects.

When he was introduced to the people of Pitcairn Island no objections were raised against him remaining with them for a time. His patriarchal appearance commanded the respect of all and he proceeded to teach the people daily from the Scriptures. He had not been with them but a few weeks until the entire population changed their Sabbath observance from the first day of the week—Sunday—to the seventh day of the week—Saturday. Miss Young says of this great change:

"A careful study of the different points of doctrine held by Seventh-day Adventists led first to a conviction on the part of the people that their positions were correct, and finally to their acceptance of them, although they felt that this would be a matter of regret, if not of positive displeasure to many who had hitherto associates. About a year after Mr. Tay left them H. M. S. Cormorant made them a visit. The officers soon observed that a change had been made in the observance of the Sabbath day, and began to question the leaders in regard to their changed views. Soon the whole story was told, and the following extract from an article written by a gentleman on board the Cormorant will give the reader some idea how the change was received by those on board:

"It will be a matter of regret, therefore, to many who are interested in the little community to hear that within the last year or two their principles have undergone a revolution, and that they have enrolled themselves among the Seventh-day Adventists—a sect originating in the United States."

Mr. Tay reached his home safely and soon presented a report of his work before the missionary board of his denomination, asking them to send a minister to the island at once. A minister was chosen for this mission, who sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu, while Mr. Tay went on to Tahiti to await the arrival of the missionary en route for Pitcairn Island. At Honolulu a small craft was chartered to carry the missionary to Pitcairn Island, and sailed for Tahiti to take Mr. Tay on board and thence on to their destination. After several months waiting with no tidings from the brig, Mr. Tay returned to California, where he learned that the boat was lost at sea and all on board had perished.

Several attempts were made to get a passage to the island, but without success. There were no ships that called at the island but men-of-war, and they made their trips so irregularly from Tahiti that no calculations could be made as to when their connections could be made. The only thing left to meet the emergency was to build a missionary ship.



THE MISSION HOUSE.

THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

Montreal, March 19.—The trial of Baxter and Lemieux on a charge of conspiracy to wreck the Ville Marie Bank, which opened on Saturday afternoon after having been delayed a week owing to the failure of the crown authorities to get a suitable jury, was continued to-day. The evidence this morning was confined to that of Sherwood, chief of the Dominion government detective force, and to Wm. Weir, ex-president of the defunct bank, who is now serving a sentence for issuing a false statement to the government, which went to show the connection both of the accused had with the bank prior to its failure.

IT IS A MISTAKE

To suppose that the kidneys alone are responsible for all the weak, lame, aching backs. Backache as well as pain under the left shoulder blade frequently comes from the liver or complications of the liver and kidneys which can only be cured by using the great double treatment—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

THE MURDER OF GOEBEL.

Frankfort, Ky., March 19.—Caleb Powers, John Davis and Wm. H. Culton, charged with being accessories to the murder of Governor Goebel, were arraigned for trial to-day before Judge Moore. The Commonwealth was not ready, and by agreement the trials were set for next Friday. Ex-Governor John Young Brown made a demand for a list of witnesses of the Commonwealth, but this was refused by the prosecution on the ground that publicity might cause some of them to avoid being summoned.

EX-MINSTER DEAD.

Steubenville, O., March 19.—John A. Bingham, ex-minister to Japan, and ex-congressman from this district, died at Cadiz to-day. Mr. Bingham was an attorney for the prosecution in the trial of President Lincoln's assassin.

The Cosmopolitan hotel at Medicine Hat was burned yesterday, together with C. H. Evans's store and two other buildings. Loss $5,000, covered partly by insurance.

FLOODS FEARED.

Rochester, N. Y., March 19.—Special correspondents of the Post-Express at many points in the Genessee Valley send word to-day that grave apprehension is felt that an unprecedented flood will result because of the sudden rise in temperature to-day, with indications of rain. All streams along the Genessee are still ice blocked, and at the portage ice in the Genessee is 14 inches thick. The snow throughout the valley is from two to four feet deep and hard packed. At Mount Morris it is feared that the ice will smother winter wheat, and consequently cause much damage. Old timers say that conditions are ripe for the highest water stage that has occurred in years.

"THE STRENGTH OF TWENTY MEN."

When Shakespeare employed this phrase he referred, of course, to healthy, able-bodied men. If he had lived in these days he would have known that men and women who are not healthy may become so by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine, by making the blood rich and pure and giving good appetite and perfect digestion, imparts vitality and strength to the system.

The non-irritating cathartic—Hood's Pills.

SHIPPING ACCIDENT.

London, March 19.—British steamer Verona, of Glasgow, 2,243 tons, Capt. Hutchison, from Buenos Ayres February 9th, for Hamburg, was sunk on March 6th in collision with the British bark Dunstaffnage, Capt. Forbes, from Philadelphia February 9th, for Hiogo, and two of the Verona's crew were drowned. The Dunstaffnage had her stem broken below the waterline, the starboard bow plating from the main deck to below the waterline smashed and a hole made seven feet square. The forepeak filled with water but the bulkhead kept the holds tight and she proceeded to Barbadoes, where she will endeavor to make repairs that will ease the bulkhead and will return thence to Philadelphia.

British steamer Dartmoor, Capt. Busch, which arrived at Framp on March 15th from Pensacola via Norfolk, and which has a heavy list, while trying to avoid a sunken sloop that obstructed her way, collided with the North pier and damaged a hundred feet of it.

German steamer Verona, Capt. Hansen, from Baltimore and New York, February 18th, via Algiers March 8th, for Singapore, pounded three times while in the Suez Canal and was put aground at Cabret to prevent sinking. She has six feet of water in her hold and is sinking eight inches hourly.

British steamer Brantingham, Capt. Moore, which arrived at Havre on March 15th from Mobile, via Norfolk, reports she passed a wreck turned bottom up and awash on February 9th in latitude 45, longitude 25.

ANTI-FOREIGN CRUSADE.

Pekin, March 19.—The Dowager Empress appears unable to sufficiently reward the officials who exhibit marked hostility to everything not Chinese. Hsin Tung, probably the most bitterly anti-foreigner official of the empire, has been decorated with the three-eyed peacock feather, which had not been conferred for eighty years; the notorious Li Hung Hing, who was dismissed from the governorship of Shang Tung, on German demand, has been advanced to the first rank, and the former governor Iy Isen, of Shan Tung, has been appointed governor of the Shan Si district, a snub to the powers interested and likely to prejudice British interests in the province as the powers believe his maladministration is the cause of the present state of affairs in Shan Tung.

BILIOUSNESS BANISHED.

Positively and Permanently by Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Which Restore the Liver to Perfect Health, and Ensure a Proper Performance of Its Duties—No Other Medicine Can Produce This Result

Biliousness is one of the most prevalent ailments of modern times. It is due, as its thousands of victims know, to unhealthiness of the liver.

When this organ is unhealthy, it is like a poisoned stream; it contaminates the whole system.

In health, the liver secretes about three pounds of bile every day.

This bile is sent out and mingles with the blood, to collect impurities, which it carries back to the liver, where they should be separated from the blood and expelled from the system.

When the liver is in an unhealthy condition, it refuses to take back the bile, after the latter has become impregnated with poisonous impurities. It then flows back throughout the system carrying poison and disease to every point.

This is Biliousness.

When the liver is in healthy condition, Biliousness is utterly impossible.

In every box of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, there is a package of small brown Tablets, which is specially designed to tone and restore the liver to perfect health.

Their effect is immediate. The liver is strengthened and invigorated, and it at once commences to do its duty properly. No bile is allowed to flow back into the blood. It is received, purified, and again sent out on its mission.

The large Tablets restore the stomach to perfect health and digest the food; the small brown Tablets give health and strength to the liver and bowels. Between them they keep the entire digestive system in good health, making Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, etc., absolutely impossible. Try a box.

You hardly realise that it is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small, no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by

Relieving Regulars

Canadians Assigned to Work Point to Render Guard Duties Lighter.

The Question of Accommodation Still Unsolved by the Authorities

The announcement made in the columns of the Times on Saturday night that the B. C. company raised for duty in Halifax would go into garrison at Work Point caused a great deal of comment, especially among military men, as it is a distinct departure from the course hitherto followed in regard to the manning of the Imperial stations in Canada. Many profess to see in the move a greater significance than appears on the surface, but there seems to be no basis in fact for this view being taken.

In fact it has been an open secret ever since the war began the guards not only at Esquimalt but at Rod Hill, at Macaulay Point, and at the barracks have been doubled. With three or four men for each of these posts the parade state each evening showed well on to a score for these duties. With the limited number of men in the garrison, and the numerous other duties which have daily to be performed, this pressed very heavily on the men, and, indeed, sentry duties fell several times during the week for each man. This was a severe strain on the men of the garrison, and entailed duties as onerous as when on active service, and doubtless was made the subject of representations by the officer commanding to the commander-in-chief at Halifax. The assignment of sixty more men would materially lighten the duties, and it is very probable that this was the real reason which led to the British Columbia company being diverted to duty at the fort.

With the close of the war well in sight, and therefore the fear of Fenian machinations removed, vigilance could be relaxed somewhat, and guards reduced to their normal strength. The Canadians will then, in all probability, join the remainder of the Canadian regiment at Halifax.

Of course the question of accommodation for the men still remains an unsolved question. It is not improbable, however, that the new quarters recently erected for the officers and for office purposes, will be temporarily utilized until the advent of warm weather, when the men can be put under canvas, or until the close of the war, when they will probably proceed to Halifax.

U. S. COAST DEFENCE.

Washington, March 19.—The house committee on appropriations have completed the fortifications appropriation bill and reported to the House. It appropriates $7,094,488 for carrying forward the plan of sea coast defences begun in 1888. The report outlines the scheme of the coast fortifications contemplated by the Endicott board, which has been followed by congress in the appropriations made since 1888. It is no estimated that this will cost in the aggregate $112,197,267, of which sum there has been already appropriated $46,971,013, the war department having received $20,914,661 and the ordnance department $25,816,362.

AIR BRAKE DISPUTE.

Washington, March 19.—The United States Supreme court to-day denied the petition of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company for a writ of certiorari on its suit against the New York Air Brake Company. The case was originally instituted by the Westinghouse Company, alleging violation of Westinghouse patents. The decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the second circuit was opposed to the prayer of the Westinghouse Co., and the effect of to-day's action is to refuse to review that decision.

PRICE OF SUGAR.

Montreal, March 19.—The advance in the price of sugar as announced in New York dispatches to-day has not affected Canadian prices, but whether it would ultimately do so the refineries here were not prepared to say.



The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co.
LIMITED.
Supply from their Nanaimo, Southfield and Protection Island Collieries
Steam . Gas . . . House . Coal
of the following grades:
Double Screened Lump, . . .
Run of the Mine,
Washed Nuts and Screenings
SAMUEL M. ROBINS - - SUPERINTENDENT

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor the Times," Victoria, B. C.

The DAILY TIMES is On Sale at the Following Places in Victoria:

CASHMORE'S BOOK EXCHANGE, 105 Douglas street.
EMERY'S CIGAR STAND, 23 Government street.
KNIGHT'S STATIONERY STORE, 75 Yates street.
H. GEO. MASON, Dawson Hotel Entrance, Yates street.
VICTORIA BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 61 Government street.
E. N. HIBBEN & COMPANY, 69 Government street.
F. CAMPBELL, Tobacconist, 92 Government street.
GEORGE MARSDEN, News Agent, corner Yates and Government.
H. W. WALKER (Switch Grocery), Esquimalt road.
W. WILBY, 91 Douglas street.
MRS. CROOK, Victoria West post office.
F. REDDING, Craigflower road, Victoria West.
Orders taken at Geo. Marsden's for delivery of Daily Times.

CONSERVATIVE PRINCIPLES.

We are at a loss to understand, we confess, the reason why the Conservatives of British Columbia are so anxious that the coming elections should be conducted on party lines, unless it be that they think they see in the divisions in the ranks of the opposing forces a chance to snatch a party victory. There is in the name Conservative nothing to conjure with in Canada at the present time. The record of the party is not one of which any one has reason to be proud. Since the days of the Pacific Scandal, when the government of the late Sir John Macdonald was turned out for corruptly selling the charter for the Pacific Railway to the late Sir Hugh Allan, the story of barter in charters and contracts for public works for the purpose of raising funds to corrupt the electorate has been almost continuous. Now that they are out of power and the old methods are beyond their reach, new and no less discreditable tactics are resorted to. When the Bowell government fell to pieces in 1896 from sheer rottenness within, the members conspiring one against the other for the attainment apparently of personal ends, and Sir Chas. Tupper returned in haste from England and forced himself into the premiership, he appealed to the country on a policy which stamped him as an unscrupulous demagogue. For the sake of retaining power he, on the Manitoba school question, deliberately attempted to array the people of Quebec against the rest of the Dominion. Rejected by the French-Canadians on account of the transparent hollowness of his pretensions, the Tory leader and his organs have now set themselves to the task of pitting the English-speaking provinces against Quebec on the plea that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his Quebec followers are disloyal to Britain. Rendered desperate, apparently, by the words of commendation from British statesmen at the action of Canada in the matter of the tariff preference and the South African war, the most shameless tactics are resorted to to discredit the Liberal Premier. Pointed out in Quebec as the man who should be shunned for giving Britain assistance in the war, in Ontario he is held up as a traitor who would not, if he had had his way, have done anything at all. The more the press of Britain praise the Premier and compare his oratory with that of Pitt and Canning, the more abusive and the more contemptible in their methods the Tory papers of Canada became. Let any one read the remarks of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, published in the Times to-day, in reply to Mr. Bourassa's resolution condemning the government and judge for himself whether the man who can rise to such sublime heights of eloquence is capable of the duplicity attributed to him.

If the Conservatives who are so anxious for the introduction of party lines desire to appeal to the people on the record of the Tory party in Canada they are perfectly justified in their position; but if the only wish is for good, stable government for the province we fail to see how they propose to make out their case.

MR. M'PHILLIPS'S POSITION.

We print Mr. McPhillips's letter to-day, as we have no desire that he should be placed before the public in a wrong light. The meeting at which the eloquent member for Victoria spoke was closed to reporters, and as Mr. McPhillips and his co-workers claimed to be laboring in the interests of the province, the public had a right to know what took place at that gathering. The Times was not consumed with a desire to publish the proceedings, and probably would not have made any special effort to ascertain what took place, but there were plenty of people ready to talk of what they termed the exceedingly warm discussions, and, of course, the reporter had to depend on them entirely for the facts. The moral which Mr. McPhillips may draw is that it is always wise to trust reporters in preference even to political friends, especially when the work you have in hand is for the public benefit.

MODERN ARTILLERY.

The dread engines of war which the inventors have been devising and the builders constructing (for these many years have not proved the death-dealing instruments they were expected to be in the South African war. The real cause of the failure of modern artillery to do all that was expected of it may be summed up in one sentence, the long range of all the weapons in the hands of the opposing forces keep the guns at a comparatively ineffective distance; but a writer in Blackwood's Magazine for February goes so completely into all the details of the question that an examination of his theories and conclusions will be of great interest at the present time.

We are told that nothing which can be put in the hands of modern soldiers is ever likely to produce such terrible effects as were caused by the fire of the old Brown Bess muskets. Those struck were in a moment hurled violently to the ground, and the dreadful volley, invariably followed as it was by a bayonet charge, must have been far more trying to the spirit than the prolonged contest and continual fire that marks the modern battlefield. In those days, however, it was considered useless to fire at a longer range than 200 yards, while at a range of 400 yards the bullet was quite spent and harmless. The limited range of the musket, of course, made it possible for batteries of artillery to operate on infantry without risk to the gunners from musketry fire, and the close formation of those days rendered the aim sure and the destructiveness of every discharge terrible. After the Crimean war the smooth-bore gun was superseded by the rifle. The spin given to the bullet of this new weapon was found not only to lengthen the range, but to insure greater accuracy of aim by obviating deflection of the missile by resistance of the atmosphere. The quadrupling of the range of the small arm rendered the old-time field gun comparatively useless, as it was outranged by the infantry weapon, and gunners and horses could be picked off by the riflemen without danger to themselves from the old-style artillery. For some years the smaller arm remained supreme, as it was found impossible to rifle large weapons made from the materials used in the construction of the old-style artillery. Perseverance triumphed in this as in all cases, however, and about thirty-five years ago rifled cannon made of steel and wrought iron were tried and proved a success. The new field gun attained a range of from 4,000 to 5,000 yards, and horses and gunners were once more beyond the range of the long-range rifle. There was one drawback to the new weapon, however, and the same weakness exists in the long-range artillery of to-day; at its extreme range great accuracy is impossible. The old rule in the field of battle still holds good, that like is opposed to like. In the days when a battery of smoothbore guns prepared to send its round of grape-shot tearing through a column of hostile infantry from a range where muskets were harmless, it generally found itself confronted by an opposing battery, which hurled back shot for shot, and protected the otherwise helpless infantry by drawing the fire of the artillery itself. The weapons have changed, but the same principle holds, and artillery has still to oppose artillery as well as to destroy and demoralize any force of the enemy's infantry that comes within its reach. An opposing gun makes a very small mark, and with all the increase of accuracy that the rifled gun attained, it was found most difficult to hit either gun, carriage or limber." As the mark could not be increased in size and as closer range was rendered impossible by the greater efficiency of the opposing weapons, solid shot disappeared and the exploding shells of the present day took its place. The only guns which now use solid shot are those which have to send projectiles through armor plate, such as ships' guns or coast defences, and these only use shot when the armor opposed to them is so thick as to be impenetrable by the best and toughest steel shells. The writer enters into an explanation of the origin of shells, the difference in the various kinds now in use and their comparative effectiveness. The shrapnel is the shell most used in field guns because it is the most effective, although it is said not to produce such demoralizing conditions as what is known as the common shell. The sphere of action of the field gun, with its shrapnel shell, extends from that range where the power of the rifle bullet is on the wane to the point where the shrapnel itself does little harm. What the ranges are naturally depends on the power of the rifle that propels the bullet and on the characteristics of the gun firing the shrapnel. A soldier in these days can carry double as many rounds as in the old Brown Bess times, he can fire about twenty times as many rounds in the same time, and his piece will bring down an enemy as far away as he is visible to the eye. The British lost their eleven guns at Colenso through the excessive zeal of Col. Long to get within effective range of the Boers, which in turn brought the gunners within easy reach of the Mauser rifles and resulted in the destruction of numbers of men and horses and compelled the abandonment of the pieces. The extreme range of the modern rifled gun is well within 3,000 yards, but no weapon save a howitzer is ever effective at its extreme range, because the difficulty of directing the fire is so great. At 1,500 to 2,000 yards a field gun can deliver an extremely effective shrapnel fire. It is easy to get the range at this distance, because the fall of each shell can be clearly seen and the shell may be trusted to go very close to the object aimed at. As the range increases the difficulty of hitting increases greatly, as it of course becomes next to impossible to see the enemy. Even when the object is clearly seen the difficulty of ranging is greatly enhanced, for it is much more difficult to locate the fall of the shell. This view is confirmed by the comparative harmlessness of the long-range guns around Ladysmith and other places which were besieged by the Boers. The artillery of the British kept the enemy at such long range that the shells could be dodged on a signal from the lookout, as stated by some of the correspondents in their interesting letters.

The great lesson of the South African war is the value of the magazine rifle to men in entrenchments. The magazine can be charged by a man in absolute security. He bobs his head up, blazes off his eight or ten rounds and then down he goes again. The object of the inventors will now be to get out a machine which will launch a projectile that will hit men who are under cover. The only effective weapon now in use for this purpose is used by throwing the shells high in the air and allowing them to drop down on the object aimed at. A howitzer can drow a shell over a hill which protects those encamped beneath it from gun fire. The accuracy of the field howitzer is such that at a range of 3,000 yards about one shell in twenty can be dropped into a trench six feet broad.

From an examination of what has occurred in South Africa the writer arrives at the conclusion that in the future as in the past the principle weapon of warfare will remain the rifle in the hands of the infantry; and that there is no reliable evidence that the British guns or projectiles have in any way failed to produce those results which could reasonably be expected of them.

The Toronto World has again discovered that there will be a Dominion general election "almost immediately." Its industrious Montreal correspondent, as usual, made this important discovery. The source of this rumor is a pretty good guarantee that it is incorrect. We hope to have our provincial affairs settled before being called upon to participate in a Dominion contest.

* * *

The Montreal Star has a typical Tory regard for the fitness of things. It prints an English edition which shouts for the old flag and holds up Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a traitor and a Frenchman, and from the same office issues a French edition called Le Journal, which abuses the Premier for sending the troops to South Africa.

* * *

Mr. Wm. Redmond says he will resign his seat in the Imperial parliament if the Dublin city council presents an address to the Queen. We expect that in such a dire extremity the only course left to Lord Salisbury will be to apply for a dissolution.

* * *

The mineral production of Canada for this year shows an increase of 22 per cent. over the previous one. The output of gold from the Yukon increased over 15 per cent.

The Colonist this morning said:

"Colonel Prior wants to know if British Columbia is to have a cabinet minister. This is a fair question; but as a matter of fact, does anyone suppose that British Columbia would be the least better off with any one of her present Liberal representatives in the cabinet?"

We frankly admit that it would be a difficult matter for the Liberals to pick out from their numbers a man with the commanding abilities or the brilliant oratorical powers of Col. Prior or the editor of the Colonist, but if the government should decide that the growing importance of British Columbia makes it imperative that we should be represented in the Dominion Cabinet, a man might be found who would, in a modest way, do us no discredit in the councils of the nation.

* * *

President Kruger reiterates his willingness to let bygones be bygones. We are surprised at his moderation, considering that he had by proclamation annexed so much British territory. Oom Paul includes in his terms a few stipulations in regard to British subjects which, from a man of smaller calibre, might be considered as impertinent; his requests will probably be less sweeping and comprehensive before a final settlement is arrived at.

BECOMING SWIFT.

Toronto Telegram.

The Boers are now demonstrating their mobility in a manner that almost ensures their being first in the race to Pretoria.

LEARNING THINGS.

Toronto Telegram.

The Boers know the country they are fighting in, and they are also beginning to know the men they are fighting against.

UNCLE SAM'S NEW COLONY.

New York Herald.

Governor-General Davis officially reports that the natives of Puerto Rico are bordering on starvation. Workmen and their families, unable to get employment, are begging for bread, and he fears an outbreak of illness and lawlessness.

That such conditions should exist for a single day as the result of the island being taken under control of the United States is disgraceful. By depriving the islanders of the former markets for their products and keeping our own closed against them we have brought them to this desperate state.

VANCOUVER LIBERALS.

Province.

The executive of the Liberal association of Vancouver has placed itself in a most absurd position by resolving to call a Liberal convention for the whole province. Even a tyro should know that the executive of a local association is presuming to a ridiculous extent when it usurps the functions of the provincial executive and formally declares that the latter body is not capable of performing its duties. Who gave the members of the Vancouver executive authority to say that the provincial executive does not represent the majority of provincial Liberals in the stand it has taken? No expression has come from the party in general to show that this is the case. Those Liberals in Vancouver who are amenable to reason will readily realize the danger the local organization incurs of being charged with a desire to dictate to the party at large. The Liberal party is an organization with the primary purpose of maintaining a Liberal government at Ottawa, and it would seem to be the object of certain of its members to defeat that purpose. If this is not their object they are at least taking the most effective means within their reach to demoralize the party as regards Dominion issues.

THE MEN OF THE NORTHERN ZONE.

The Khan.

Oh, we are the men of the Northern Zone;
Shall a bit be placed in our mouth?
If ever a Northman lost his throne,
Did the conqueror come from the South?
Nay, nay—and the answer blent
In chorus is southward sent;
"Since when has a Southerner's conquering steel
Hewed out in the North a throne?
Since when has a Southerner placed his heel
On the men of the Northern Zone?"

Our hearts are as free as the rivers that flow
To the seas where the north star shines;
Our lives are as free as the breezes that blow
Thro' the crests of our native pines.
We never will bend the knee,
We'll always and aye be free,
For liberty reigns in the land of the leal,
Our brothers are 'round her throne;
A Southerner never shall place his heel
On the men of the Northern Zone.

Oh, shall we shatter our ancient name,
And lower our patriot crest;
And leave a heritage dark with shame,
To the infant upon the breast?
Nay, nay—and the answer blent
With a chorus is southward sent;
"Ye claim to be free—and so are we;
Let your fellow freemen alone:
For a Southerner never shall place his heel
On the men of the Northern Zone."

Shall the mothers that bore us bow the head
And blush for degenerate sons?
Are the patriot fires gone out and dead?
Ho! brothers, stand to the guns!
Let the flag be nailed to the mast,
Defying the coming blast!
For Canada's sons are as true as steel,
Their metal is muscle and bone,
The Southerner never shall place his heel
On the men of the Northern Zone.

Oh, we are the men of the Northern Zone,
Where the maples their branches toss,
And the Great Bear rides in his state alone,
Afar from the Southern Cross.
Our people shall aye be free,
They will never bend the knee,
For this is the land of the true and leal,
Where freedom is bred in the bone—
The Southerner never shall place his heel
On the men of the Northern Zone.

The origin of all mankind was the same. It is only a clear and good conscience that makes a man noble, for that is derived from heaven itself.—Seneca.

An angry woman is vindictive beyond measure, and hesitates at nothing in her bitterness.—J. Petit-Senn.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

To the Editor: Allow me a small space in your columns to call attention to the storm in the harbor. Satisfactory progress was being made in the investigation of the proposed improvement, when in the earlier part of last month a sudden squall of opposition blew up, and Messrs. Ker and Shallcross declared their intention to oppose the appropriation of $1,630 for test borings and the scheme generally. The wildest statements were made without a particle of foundation. They wanted no information; discussion on its merits in the public interest was the furthest thing from their intention—opposition tooth and nail.

Now this is a public question to which I have given several years of careful study and spent several thousands of dollars in maturing, and I may fairly ask the public to consider the cause of this sudden onslaught. It is simply Shoal Point vs. Victoria—the outer wharf private interest vs. Victoria harbor. Mr. Ker's position in the matter is quite clear and his opposition may be taken for what it is worth. Mr. Shallcross has no such apparent interests; he is not even a ratepayer. It is also most remarkable the persistency with which the Mayor has endeavored to force Mr. Shallcross upon the committee, in the apparent view of coercing their views, until they determined, Mayor or no Mayor, they would have no more of it. Even then, although excluded from the committee, he persisted in writing his tangled mass of fact and fiction, and the Mayor forced it on the committee that it might go before the council. This change of front is the more remarkable, as, when seeking the suffrage of the electors, he posed as a supporter of the proposed undertaking.

But how about the deficit and the distortion of admitted facts? Your readers have the report of the revenue committee before them, from which I quote. Referring to their previous report, referred back to them for consideration, they say "more recent information leads us to the conclusion that the gross freight referred to in the first item would not be less than 135,000 tons; to this has still to be added, as before, quantities of freight landed which we cannot definitely state, etc. Regarding the wharfage, which we before averaged at fifty cents per ton, Mr. Sorby has laid before us statistics of which we had no previous knowledge. To the best of our judgment Mr. Sorby's estimate of revenue appears fair and reasonable." Now my estimate on this basis, as published in your columns, is $115,916, to which has to be added $53,100 from real estate, less $10,000, as suggested by Alderman Yates, which would make $159,016. This, to average intelligence, seems sufficient to meet the charge of $158,500, as explained to the committee. Now where is the deficiency? Don't you think Messrs. Shallcross, Hayward, etc., in their desperate anxiety to disprove too much may prove nothing? And in spite of it all the council passed the appropriation for the boring!

THOS. C. SORBY.

March 19th, 1900.

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE MEETING.

To the Editor:—I have to correct the statement appearing in your issue of the 17th instant wherein you, amongst other things, say: "The announcement of Mr. McPhillips that he was not going to be dictated to by what he termed a 'packed' convention and that he proposed to have things his own way and run whether the convention nominated him or not." What I said was this, that the Conservatives did not propose to be dictated to by a "packed" meeting. I did not state that I proposed to have things my own way and run, etc. It is absurd to think I would, and I am astonished to be reported in this way. I have not indicated in any way any intention to be a candidate in the forthcoming election. It is a pity that journalists sacrifice so much truth for party ends. However, if it pleases you, all I can say is, that it does not injure me. My constituents have had full opportunity to watch my line of action in the legislative assembly, and I do not fear to answer to them for all I have done. The greatest obstacle in the past to stable government has been the attempt, and too successful attempt, to make the legislature a mere tool and mouthpiece of certain class interests. To my mind the time has come when the people will insist on a broader form of government.

A. E. M'PHILLIPS.

HIS HONOR'S CHOICE.

To the Editor:—There is no doubt a growing sentiment amongst the keener politicians of both sides that British Columbia will divide at the next election into two parties, and that the parties will be known as Liberal and Conservative. There are in this city, however, not a few who are opposed to this division, and argue, not without reason, that there is no necessary connection between Dominion and Provincial issues. Amongst the latter class are to be found supporters of the Turner and Semlin governments. These, together with straight Conservatives, are united in one thing only, viz., to turn out Hon. Jos. Martin from the premiership. Supposing that these three parties coalesce for this purpose and that they are successful at the coming election, what sort of a government will be formed. Mr. Turner for years past has enjoyed the pleasure of Mr. Semlin's steady opposition upon measures he declared necessary for the province, and Mr. Semlin in his turn found Mr. Turner opposing equally the measures proposed by him. Will these gentlemen enter the same cabinet and agree to forswear legislation upon which they have declared solemnly they disagree? Will Mr. Charles Wilson, a Conservative, combine with Dr. McKechnie, a Liberal? And if they do, of what manner of use will the hybrid legislation be to the province? The business men's party and government proposed by the Colonist is to evidently a proposal to supersede the present political leaders for the benefit of Mr. Lugrin, who is quite willing, upon the smallest provocation, to act as guide, philosopher and friend to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor!

At the meeting on Thursday night last, the speakers, except Messrs. Perry Mills and W. J. Hanna, were imbued with just one idea, viz., opposition to Hon. Jos. Martin. They said nothing of the reasons why, except that he was personally objectionable, etc., etc. I trust your readers will excuse the adjectives; they were vigorous enough, but as they came unsupported by the slightest proof, would hardly influence any intelligent citizen.

The speakers further disagreed about everything else. Mr. Bodwell contended that Mr. Semlin ought not to have been dismissed. Mr. Lugrin said he ought. Mr. Gordon Hunter declared for no party lines. Capt. Clive P. Wolley declared for party lines.

From the petty clamor of interested politicians, I would appeal to the sturdy sense of the merchants, working classes and citizens generally, and ask them: Is it not better to support a government who have a definite policy, and whose members are men of strong, sound judgment, executive ability and honest administration? Must the prejudices of monopolistic capitalists, partizan lawyers and disappointed office seekers stand in the way of a progressive platform?

There are some Liberals who are saying, we do not object to Martin's policy, but we do not like the man. We should like to choose our own leader, and not be compelled to take one of the Lieutenant-Governor's choosing.

Put the question fairly and squarely, whom could the Lieutenant-Governor have sent for other than Mr. Martin? Mr. Turner and his colleagues were clearly out of the question, because the same reasons that dismissed Mr. Semlin must hold good in the case of those who were ready to coalesce with him. Who then could be sent for? Either Mr. Martin or Mr. Higgins, both of whom were experienced politicians, and both held seats in the legislative assembly; Mr. Robt. Beaven or Mr. J. C. Brown, who were out of the House, but had experience as legislators. Besides them there were none others having experience as statesmen in provincial politics worthy of a moment's notice. Of all four, did not His Honor make the best choice? Let candid and fair-minded men dispassionately reply, and the reply must be that Mr. Martin is head and shoulders over the quartette.

If, added to his great and unquestionable ability, Mr. Martin offers a programme which is at once progressive, sound and needful to the development of the industries of the province, ought not all honest men to support him and thus restore order to the political whirlpool? Could anything but chaos be expected from a hodge-podge party composed of Turners, Cottons, Lugrins, Wilsons, and such like office seekers?

NOVA SCOTIA LIBERAL.

THAT HACKING COUGH is a warning not to be lightly treated. Pyny-Pectoral cures with absolute certainty all recent coughs and colds. Take it in time. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

For I am the only one of my friends that I can rely on.—Apollodorus.

Painters' Kidneys.



The worst thing a painter has to contend with is the turpentine.

The lead of course is bad too.

But the turpentine cuts the kidneys, inflames and weakens them, makes the painter's life a dangerous and trouble-some one. When a painter's back aches, it's time for him to begin treating the kidneys.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

will fix them up—take out the inflammation and congestion, give ease to the aching back.

Mr. J. Evanson, the well-known painter and decorator, 50 Oxford St., Toronto, Ont., said: About eight weeks ago I was taken with an excruciating pain in my back over the kidneys. I was so bad that my wife had to apply hot cloths till the doctor came and gave me morphine.

He said the trouble was due to a stone passing from the kidney to the bladder.

My water was loaded with brick dust deposit and scalded on passing.

While in this condition I heard of Doan's Kidney Pills and started taking them.

It was not long before I got relief from pain and have been improving in health ever since. My urine is now clear and does not smart me, and I feel better than in years.

You want one of
Sandow's Developers
and a
Columbia, Cleveland or Crescent Bicycle
And you have the finest SPRING TONIC in the world.

M. W. Waitt & Co.
Can supply you with the above
—AT—
60 Government Street.

Ho! for Dawson and Upper Yukon River Points.
The Victoria-Yukon Trading Co.,
LIMITED.
Have established Feed Stations at the following points: Hootalinqua, Five-Finger Rapids, Selkirk, Selwyn, Half-Way Post and Scow Island, where Hay and Oats can be purchased by parties desiring to freight goods in during the winter. For further particulars apply to the different posts or head office of the Company, Victoria, B.C.

WANTS.

WANTED—A few carpenters. Apply to F. T. Sherborne, Shawnigan Lake Hotel.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END—The surrender of Cronje and the relief of Ladysmith must bring the war to a speedy close. The time to take offers for the war books is now. The biggest, cheapest and best book is ours, only $2.75, in full morocco. Special prominence to the Canadian Contingent; 1,500 orders already taken in this city. Fall into line and order free prospectus. McDermid & Logan, London.

AGENTS WANTED AT ONCE—A patented perforated pot and kettle cover. Fast seller. Big profits to agents. A complete line of new and useful household novelties. Address The U. S. Specialty Co., Adelaide East, Toronto.

WANTED—Old copper, brass, zinc, lead, scrap iron, rope, canvas and sacks; highest prices given. Apply Victoria Junk Agency, 30 Store street. B. Aaronson, Agent.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—On easy terms, ten acres of good land three miles from city. 7½ acres under cultivation; good barns, fences and water. Apply by letter, G. R., this office.

CANARIES—Crested German, Belgium hens; also a few splendid singers. 130 Yates street.

FOR SALE—Beautiful residential and farming property, sea frontage, 8 miles from Victoria; also first-class farm in Cowichan, a bargain. For full particulars apply X., Times Office, or A. C. McCallum, Victoria.

FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE FOR SALE—On easy terms. Apply 12 Francis avenue.

FOR SALE—A good pipe boiler, with pump, heater, etc. Apply W. Bulman, Shawnigan Lake Lumber Yard, Discovery street.

FOR SALE—On easy terms, several houses on Stanley avenue, $2,500 to $2,800; cottage, James Bay, $1,500; two cottages on Speed avenue, $1,000 each; 9 houses, Victoria West, for $6,000; 2 cottages off Oak Bay avenue, $700 each; cottage and 7 lots, off Esquimalt road, $2,000; 3 lots and four houses at Esquimalt, $2,600; cottage, off Oak Bay avenue, $1,200; house and lot, Victoria West, $1,000; 4 lots near Cedar Hill church, for $300; valuable water frontage on the Gorge, near Point Ellice bridge, 3.96 acres for $8,000, or open to an offer. A. W. More & Co., 86 Government St.

TO LET.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, 100 Blanchard street; hot and cold water baths.

TO LET—First flat unfurnished in Elsmere House, 104 Pandora street, comprising four large rooms and kitchen, pantry, store and bath room, hot and cold water.

TO LET—Cottage, 5 rooms and bath, $6, including water. Apply A. Williams, 105 Yates street.

TO LET—A suite of furnished rooms and entire use of kitchen on ground floor. Apply 120 Vancouver street.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite; modern conveniences; good dining rooms. Sample rooms for commercial use. M. Walt, The Vernon, 66 Douglas street.

TO RENT—Office in the Times building, ground floor. Apply at Times office.

AMUSEMENTS.

"GOD SAVE IRELAND"—Annual Irish concert, Tuesday evening, March 20th, Temperance Hall, under management J. G. Brown, assisted by best talent in city. Admission 25c.

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—Part of stirrup of lady's saddle, between city and Swan Lake. Reward at Bray's Stable.

LOST—On Sunday, evening, on Cook or Johnson streets, a child's gold chain bracelet. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to Times Office.

LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED—On Sunday afternoon, from "Umoola," Oak Bay avenue, a six months' old cocker spaniel puppy dog, answering to the name of "Bobby"; color, black with small white spot high up on chest. Finder will be rewarded on returning to above address. Any person harboring dog after this notice will be prosecuted.

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 15 Broad street. Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping taught.

COAL AND WOOD.

LUMP COAL, NUT COAL, SACK COAL, SLACK COAL. Telephone 694. Munn, Holland & Co., Trounce and Broad street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURNITURE, CROCKERY, ETC., packed for removal or shipment. Furniture repaired. Terms moderate. Apply "Furniture," Times Office.

MADAM RAAB—Medium sittings daily. 90 Douglas street, Room 17.

A. & W. WILSON, Plumbers and Gas Fitters, Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths; Dealers in the best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc.; shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, Veterinary Surgeon. Office at Bray's livery, 124 Johnson street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417.

SOCIETIES.

VICTORIA COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, meets first Thursday in every month at Masonic Temple, Douglas street, at 7:30 p. m.
B. S. ODDY, Secretary.

SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST, General Scavenger, successor to John Dougherty—Yards and cesspools cleaned; contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Peil & Co., Fort street, grocers; John Cochrane, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone 136.



RICKSHAW BRAND


CEYLON TEA

Gold Medals awarded for purity, strength and flavor at Kimberley, Chicago, San Francisco, Hobart, Brussels, Coogardie and Omaha.

SOLE AGENTS FOR VICTORIA
JAMESON
'PHONE 128. GROCER 33 FORT ST



Take Care of the "Little Things."

Our stock is complete in the line of toilet articles and medical requisites for baby and his mother. Inspection invited.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist.
Will remove to Old Post Office, 2 doors from old stand.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, March 20—5 p. m.—Another extensive ocean high barometer area is spreading inland over this province; it is likely to cause several fair mild days over the entire Pacific slope, and light winds along the Coast. The weather has become fine from the Pacific to Manitoba, and moderately cold in the Canadian Territories.

Forecasts.

For 36 hours ending 5 p.m. Wednesday.

Victoria and vicinity—Light or moderate variable winds, fair and mild to-day and Wednesday.

Lower Mainland—Light variable winds, fair and mild to-day and Wednesday.

Reports.

Victoria—Barometer, 30.34; temperature, 41; minimum, 40; wind, calm; weather, cloudy.

New Westminster — Barometer, 30.36; temperature, 46; minimum, 42; wind, calm; weather, cloudy.

Nanaimo—Wind, S. E.; weather, cloudy.

Kamloops—Barometer, 30.24; temperature, 36; minimum, 30; wind, calm; weather, fair.

Barkerville—Barometer, 30.18; temperature, 26; minimum, 24; wind, calm; weather, clear.

San Francisco—Barometer, 29.90; temperature, 52; minimum, 50; wind, 4 miles S. E.; weather, cloudy.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

—Give your friends Blue Ribbon Tea.

—The cheapest store in town for carpenters' tools and hardware. Onions & Pimley, Broad street. *

—Canadian Patriotic fund gets entire receipts of drill hall concert to-morrow evening. Good programme. *

—**Imperial Cafe for afternoon tea, Ralston's bread and buns: cosy rooms for ladies.**

—Have you seen the $1 per dozen Printed Cups and Saucers at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street. *

—"Northern Traders" can make money by purchasing their stocks from Weiler Bros., of Government and Broughton streets. *

—Col. Gregory has issued the following regimental order: "The following extract from general orders is published for the information of all concerned: 'Fifth British Columbia Regiment—To be quartermaster with honorary rank of captain, J. A. Hall, gentleman, to complete establishment 24th November, 1899.'"

—A. A. Advani, the Hindoo prince of confidence men, who will be remembered by his adventures in Victoria and other Pacific coast cities last fall, has at last landed in jail. The following telegram has been received from Washington city: "A. A. Advani, alias Prince Shani, was arrested in New Haven, Conn., on a charge of beating a hotel. In the court he was given a three months' jail sentence and a heavy fine."

—At the regular meeting of the James Bay Methodist church Epworth League last night an address was delivered by Dr. Ernest Hall on "Alcohol." The lecturer also discussing the Gothenburg system of licensing, elucidating that matter to the great satisfaction of the large audience present. A question drawer also was opened, when the matter was further discussed, the evening closing with the passage of a hearty vote of thanks to the doctor for his able treatment of the subject from a scientific standpoint.

—**The largest assortment of fishing tackle at lowest prices at Henry Saort and Sons, 72 Douglas street.**

—Following quickly on the news of the accidental death of a bright younger brother, Allen I. Ashwell, of this city, yesterday received a telegram informing him of the death of his father at the family home in Strathroy, Ont. The late George Ashwell was one of the most prominent business men of Strathroy, and was widely esteemed for his integrity and kindliness of disposition. He was greatly interested in church work and was held in universal respect by all branches of the community. Although he had been failing in health for some time his death was unexpected, and it is probable that the sad termination of his career was caused by the shock of his son's death.

—The Alaskan Citizen of March 3rd says: "The mortal remains of the late Captain J. W. Cowper, of Victoria, B. C., were conducted by a large sorrowing procession to the Presbyterian church on Saturday afternoon of last week. The pallbearers were J. A. Fraser, R. F. Wolliston, D. Hastie, W. W. Dickinson, T. E. Scarlett and Captain Nickerson. The attendance was large, all the government officials being present, as well as the leading men of the town, a testification of the high esteem and respect in which the deceased was universally held. The coffin was placed on a bier in front of the platform and over it the Rev. John Pringle conducted the touching services of the church. The occasion was one of marked solemnity and many eyes were moist with tears. After the services the body was reverently carried back to the tent at the corner of Third and Discovery street, where it will remain until instructions are received from the friends of deceased."

—Native Sons cigar will be on the market Saturday, March 17th. *

—Drill hall concert to-morrow night in aid of Canadian Patriotic fund. *

—You will find it in the B. C. Guide; 5c per copy, 50c per year, in all book stores in B. C. *

—Twenty-one years continuous improvement represented in Rambler bicycles. Weiler Bros., agents. *

—The Youth and Beauty of Victoria and Vicinity procure the People's Trading Stamps at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street. *

—Tree Pruners, Pruning Knives, Hedge Trimmers and Garden Tools cheap for cash, at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street. *

—Court Cariboo, 743, I.O.F., will hold their regular meeting this evening at 8 p.m. in Sir William Wallace Hall, Broad street.

—**Imperial Restaurant, cor. Douglas and View streets; special Lent dishes**

—Carpets taken up, beaten and relaid on short notice. "New Goods" are coming in every day. We guarantee best values. Weiler Bros. *

The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has just issued a new chart of this coast, from San Francisco to Cape Flattery. It is on the Mercator projection, and is the first of the kind ever published.

—The totals at Victoria clearing house for the week ending March 20th were $653,878, balances $22,650; for the corresponding period in 1899 the totals were $575,804, showing an increase for the current week of $78,074.

—A relief crew of 121 blue-jackets, 6 non-commissioned officers and six officers are due here at the beginning of the week from Halifax. They will take the place of the crew of the Egeria, which left for home a few weeks ago.

—**See Chenoweth and Thatcher, the peerless sketch team, at Savoy.**

—Rehearsals for the opera of the Bridal Trap are being well attended, and great progress is being made. The next full rehearsal is called for to-morrow evening at Waitt's Hall, when it is hoped everyone taking part will attend.

—Nottingham, Swiss, French and other makes in Lace Curtains; also a fine assortment of piece goods at Weiler Bros. *

—Ald. Cameron has given notice that at the next regular meeting of the city council he will move for leave to introduce a by-law authorizing the corporation of the city of Victoria to borrow the further sum of $100,000, in anticipation of the receipt of its revenue for the year 1900.

—At the regular meeting of Court Northern Light, A. O. F., they decided to join with the Companions of the Forest in holding the annual Primrose ball on April 19th. The next meeting of the court will be held on Wednesday week, when the quarterly banquet will be held.

—Ex-chief of police, Henry Sheppard, has received a letter from his stepson, Pte. Whitely, who left with the Vancouver detachment of the first Canadian contingent for service in South Africa. The letter is dated from Graspan, Feb. 4th, and the writer expresses the anticipation of himself and comrades of being sent to the fighting front. The climate in South Africa certainly agrees with Pte. Whitely, he having gained sixteen pounds in weight since his arrival.

—To-morrow evening, under the auspices of the Intermediate League, the Rev. J. C. Speer will give a grand stereopticon exhibition in the Metropolitan Methodist schoolroom. Over fifty views will be presented, including the Queen, Royal Family, Lord Roberts, Sir Redvers Buller and several other notable personages. Some beautiful scenery will also be shown. Among these may be mentioned a trip from Victoria to Dawson, and scenes in the Soudan. There is no admission fee, but a collection at the door.

—Drill hall concert to-morrow night in aid of Canadian Patriotic fund. *

—J. C. Voss, of the Hotel Victoria, at the Capital, will remember for some time his visit to Vancouver. Having considerable business to attend to he hired a bicycle in order to get around more quickly. He was passing down Hastings street, near the tram office, when a Chinaman drove into him. He was thrown with great force on the pavement and his hip badly injured. The wagon went over the bicycle, smashing it badly and the horse stepped on Mr. Voss's foot, gouging a piece out of the leather of the shoe and bruising the foot badly. The Chinaman was gazing at a crowd of fellow celestials on the sidewalk at the time and not guarding his horse, but to institute a suit for damages would probably be a waste of time.—The World.

See De Armo and Trojan, the comedy duo, at Savoy to night

—A branch of the Women's Christian Union has been organized in the northern part of the city under the name of the Willard W.C.T.U., which will work in conjunction with the parent branch in the consummation of the aims of the entire organization. That the new society is not delaying in initiating a beneficial movement is evidenced by the fact that they have organized a Loyal Legion for children. A series of parents' meetings will also be held in the near future in the interests of temperance. Special efforts, however, are being directed toward the inauguration of a mission hall on Johnson street, which will contain a lunch, reading and recreation room. Song and evangelistic services will be held every Sunday evening at 8:30 o'clock and an effort will be made to arrange for Saturday evening concerts. This mission will in all probability be commenced this week, and will be under the direction of Mrs. Spoffard. The committee will gratefully accept contributions to the mission in the way of furniture, money or magazines. Full information can be obtained from Mrs. Burkholder, the superintendent, or Mrs. Gordon Grant, the treasurer.

—Inspect Ramblers, Weiler Bros.' cyclery, Broad and Broughton streets. *

—The semi-annual firing of the Royal Artillery will take place from Rod Hill to-morrow.

—Canadian Patriotic fund wants your ten cents. Drill hall concert to-morrow night. Excellent attractions. *

—Ceylon is second to none in its methods of tea-growing, and tea packing. That is the reason of the excellence of Hondi Ceylon Tea. *

—There will be no Chamber Court this week owing to the absence of all the judges in Vancouver, where Full Court is being held.

—A special session of the City Council will be held to-morrow evening, when a quantity of unfinished business will come up for consideration.

—At the Lenten services in St. Barnabas church to-morrow evening Mr. H. Wallis, of H.M.S. Leander, will give an address dealing with the "Life of Our Saviour," illustrated by special views.

—The members of the garrison sergeants' mess have tendered an invitation to the sergeants' mess of the Fifth Regiment for twelve representatives to attend the smoking concert to be given by the former at their racquet court on Thursday evening next.

—The Epworth League of the Metropolitan Methodist church held their regular monthly missionary meeting last night. Principal Paul of the High school delivered an address on the "Religions of Japan," which greatly interested those present. A business meeting was held at the close.

—Last evening Archibald M. Aitken, of the steamer Earl, and Miss Maud Stocks, of Victoria, were united in marriage at the manse last evening, Rev. Dr. Campbell officiating. Miss Florence B. Stocks acted as bridesmaid while Mr. G. P. Stocks supported the bridegroom. Mr. and Mrs. Stocks will take up their residence at William Head.

—P. H. Boyce, the father of Eben Boyce, the wife murderer, formerly a musician here, has arrived at Tacoma from Denver. He is prostrated by his son's crime and its attendant results. The old gentleman is the principal witness for the defence. Upon his arrival he had an interview with his son, and was so wrought up that he had to be taken from the jail to the Fannie Paddock hospital. The trial of young Boyce may be postponed on account of the elder Boyce's illness.

—Why not contribute ten cents to the Canadian Patriotic fund, drill hall concert, to-morrow evening?

—The charge of supplying liquor to Indians, preferred against Robert Stevenson, was dismissed. According to Stevenson, he and a friend were indulging in a friendly glass when the Indian came in uninvited and helped himself. This morning George Tyson was charged with using insulting language to Mrs. Stevens of John street. He was fined $10 or two weeks' imprisonment. Tyson was also charged, at the instance of the S. P. C. A. with cruelty to a dog, but the case was adjourned until to-morrow morning to allow the accused to secure witnesses.

—Arrangements are being made for the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge K. of P., which will be held in Rossland on May 8th. There will be about fifty delegates in attendance, among whom will be Grand Officers E. Pferdner, G. K. of R. S., and E. P. Nathan, G. M. of Ex., of this city. Messrs. J. J. Randolph and W. D. Kinnaird, of Victoria lodge, and T. D. Barnhardt, of Far West lodge, will also be in attendance, having been elected representatives two years ago. The coming session will constitute the expiration of their terms. Since the last session of the grand lodge five new lodges were instituted throughout the province, and two more are expected. The last meeting was held in Victoria.

See Basco and Rice, the famous knock-abouts, at Savoy.

—To-night in Temperance Hall, Irishmen and lovers of Irish music will have an opportunity of listening to a programme replete with gems of the land of Erin. Mr. Brown, who has charge of it, has secured the services of the best talent in the city, among whom are the following: Mrs. Gregson, Mrs. Giffen, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Clyde, Messrs. Percy and Fred Richardson, Bantly, Lively, Cave, Stewart and Brown. There will be humorous songs and recitations as well as pathetic and sweet ones. Mr. Bantly will give some violin selections and everything on the programme will be Irish from beginning to end, even to the chairman, Mr. A. G. McCandless, a prominent son of the "auld" sod. Doors open at 7:30, concert at 8:15 sharp.

—The annual meeting of the Natural History Society was held last evening, there being a good attendance of members. A number of interesting reports were read from the different branches, detailing the work performed by them in the interests of the society during the past year. The advisability of securing more commodious quarters was discussed, the recent addition of a large number of members to the society making the present place of meeting wholly inadequate. The election of officers was also held and resulted as follows: President, Dr. Newcombe; vice-presidents, Messrs. Deans and Anderson; secretary and corresponding secretary, F. Napier Denison; treasurer, Carl Lowenberg; librarian, F. Sylvester; and curator, Mr. Hastings.

—An event of importance to local lovers of pugilism will occur at the Victoria theatre on Friday and Saturday evenings. The pictures of the Jeffries-Sharkey fight are declared to be the only real pictures taken of that ring championship deciding contest. Since Bernard Shaw, in "George Cashel's Profession" and Dr. Conan Doyle in "Rodney Stone" have apotheosized the prize fighter's art in dignified fiction, it is not out of keeping that the footlights should be transformed by the modern ingenuity of the biograph, into the ropes of the pugilistic arena, and that a historic event of the scene would survive itself in pantomimic production. These are said to be unquestionably the best pictures ever secured of a genuine fight, the reproduction being, for the most part, perfect.

A Gallant Rescue

How the Virago's Chief Engineer Was Saved From the Sea.

Incident of the Hurried January Trip of the Torpedo Boat.

During the month of January the torpedo-boat destroyer Virago got up steam in a hurry one evening, and messengers were sent to town to hurriedly get her crew on board. She steamed with all speed down the straits and came back next morning. What was the object of the trip has not been given out. That there were many theories expressed at the time was told then in these columns. The wildest story of the object of the trip is that given in a Tacoma paper, which tells of privateers, equipped and manned by foreigners, which under letters of marque were to issue from the Sound to prey upon the merchant marine of Britain. The whole truth of the matter, it seems, was that the trip was little more than a practice run, as it were. But it is not of the trip or of the object of the trip that the present story deals; it is with a happening on the voyage, details of which have just come to light, a happening which involved another demonstration of that grand heroism of the British sailor.

The story as told around the naval yard is: "The night the Virago steamed out into the straits on her privateer catching errand it was blowing heavily from the sou'east, with a nasty sea on. Full speed ahead was therefore given the Virago and this meant something like a 31-knot gait for the torpedo boat destroyer. Every navigator of the North Pacific knows the dangerous chop sea which is kicked up off Cape Flattery under a sou'east gale. The Virago plunged into this seaway. The water came tumbling over her bows in tons, the deck of the craft at times being buried under the foaming seas that swept astern.

"The officer of the deck was Lieut. W. E. Tozer. Drenched through and through with the flying spume he had clung to his post and conned the vessel. Below in the engine room, watching the whirring cranks, was Chief Engineer Thomas H. Pounds. The two officers are bosom friends. The temperature in the engine room was almost intolerable in its heat. A lull came in the tossing of the Virago and Chief Engineer Pounds sought the deck for a breath of fresh air. Just as he stepped from the grating the torpedo boat took a plunge into a mountainous wave coming straight on ahead. Before the engineer could grasp a rail he was lifted on the sea and carried overboard. His friend, Lieut. Tozer, caught a glimpse of Pounds as he disappeared in the smother of foam to leeward. Giving the wheel to the quartermaster without a moment of hesitation Tozer tossed off his heavy uniform pea-jacket and with a spring went over the Virago's rail to the saving of his drowning friend.

"Lieut. Tozer is a strong swimmer. Battling through the heavy seas he managed to reach Pounds just as the latter was going down for the last time. Holding his unconscious friend to the surface Tozer waited for the Virago to make a turn and still had strength left to make fast the heavy line thrown him about the body of Pounds. The two men were fifteen minutes in the ice cold waters of the straits before being hauled aboard.

"It was a gallant deed, but not the first Lieut. Tozer has participated in, he wearing the Humane society's medal for saving the lives of sailors off the coast of Labrador."

—Among those visiting the city from the Sound is Miss Clara Spray, well-known in musical circles in Seattle. Miss Spray is the fortunate possessor of a beautiful soprano voice and on Sunday evening delighted the congregation of the Metropolitan Methodist church by singing in splendid style a solo. She received her musical education from Mme. Bertha Ceivelli, and was heard to fine advantage in the popular opera "The Chimes of Normandy" last season. Miss Spray will remain in this city until Friday and will leave shortly after for Paris and Milan, where she will complete her musical studies under the best masters in preparation for a professional career.

—Citizens should keep to-morrow evening clear on their date list for the patriotic concert to be given by the Fifth Regiment band in the Drill Hall. The admission has been kept down to 10 cents, although season tickets will not be available for the entertainment. There is positively no expense connected with the concert and the patriotic fund will therefore benefit by the gross receipts. The band will render a programme and will be assisted by Mrs. Rickaby, Misses Morse, Lugrin and Loewen, Messrs. Goward and Moxon, and Gunner Williams and a squad from the Fifth Regiment. The programme will be as follows:

Overture—"Light Cavalry" Suppe
Solo and Chorus—"Tommy Atkins" Caryll
Sergt. Williams and squad from Fifth Regiment.
Vocal Solo—"The Lads in Navy Blue" H. Dacre
Miss Anita Morse.
Vocal Duet—Selected
The Misses Lugrin.
(a) Concert Waltzes—"Immortellen" Gungl
(b) Patrol—"British" Asche
Vocal Solo—"John Bull" Adams
Mrs. J. H. B. Rickaby.
Vocal Duet—"Serenade" Schubert
Miss L. Loewen and Mr. A. T. Goward.
Vocal Solo—"Man the Lifeboat" Russell
Mr. Henry Moxon.
Popular Selection—"The Winner" Mackie
March—"The United Kingdom" Hughes
God Save the Queen.



DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE... 25c.

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS

Dinner and Tea Sets from $3.50 up; Toilet Sets, low price, good value; Cups and Saucers, Plates, Jugs, Bowls, plain and flowered, in any quantity, bought before the recent advance of 20 per cent.; we give our patrons the benefit

Do you collect Trading Stamps? We give the "People's," guaranteed by local business men.

Examine our goods, we can save you money.

JOHNS BROS.,
259 DOUGLAS STREET.

SHIPPING NEWS

HAPPENINGS OF A DAY ALONG THE WATERFRONT.

A letter received from Capt. Byers of the sealing schooner Geneva, dated from Drakes Bay on March 16th, says the Geneva put in there for water with five hundred skins. The captain says seals have been scarce on the coast this winter. He started for the Fair Weather grounds, but failing in with a bunch of seals, he remained with the herd and got 118 in two days. The Arietis was seen near by and she got 170 in the same two days. This was on the 10th and 11th. It has been blowing hard ever since. There was a lot of seals though, and that put off the notion of going to the Fair Weather grounds. "I think," said the captain, "that most of the seals are just getting down here. Most of the schooners have gone North. I have not seen any, except the Arietis, for a long time. There is a big difference between this year and last. We intend to work North from here, and expect to get a thousand yet if the weather is anything like good in April. It is hard to get seals this year as you cannot find them two days in the same place. They seem to be on the move all the time." The Arietis had 460 skins on the 11th. News was received here this morning of the speaking of the sealing schooner Uranus by the schooner Melancthon off Point Aremas on March 14th with 500 skins. The name has been misread. It is thought that either the Arietis or the Ainoka is meant.

Steamer Glenogle of the Northern Pacific line arrived at the outer wharf shortly after noon from Tacoma and will sail late this afternoon for the ports of Japan and China. She had a full cargo of through freight, being loaded to the hatches and little more could be taken aboard at the outer wharf. A number of Chinese were added to her Asiatic steerage passengers, and the body of a Chinaman who died here was shipped by the steamer for interment in his home land, according to Chinese custom. The steamer Tacoma sailed this morning from the Sound with a full cargo of freight for the Orient, and the impression prevails in Tacoma that the two steamers will have a trial of speed in order to see which can reach Yokahama the quickest.

A big fleet of vessels is being got ready for the Nome trade at San Francisco. The bark Alaska and the barkentine Catherine Sudden are being fitted out; steam schooner Alliance is having a deck-house built on her; schooner Volante is ready for freight, while steam whalers Thrasher, Jeanette and Mary D. Hume are ready for an immediate start for the gold fields. These three vessels will probably be among the first to reach Nome, and following them very close will be the bark Alaska. The whalers are only carrying a favored few, and the Alaska has nearly all her accommodation sold. The other vessels are also filling up fast. The schooner Sophie Sutherland has been sold to the Pacific Steam Whaling Company. She will be overhauled and may be sent north with supplies to Nome.

Steamer Queen City is loading lumber at Sehl's wharf for the West Coast. She will sail for Cape Scott, Quatsino and way ports this evening. Among the passengers booked to sail on her are the following: Father Van Nevell, H. Warner, W. J. Tretheway, S. B. and W. A. Netherby, Mr. and Miss Huxtable, A. D. Dodds and M. Johnson.

Steamer Yosemite will resume service at midnight on the Vancouver freight route. The Islander has been carrying cargo while she has been on the ways, but the daily bringings have been small, as until yesterday there was a blockade which lasted for about nine days on the C. P. R.

Construction has been commenced here of a new river steamer for the John Irving Navigation Company. The new craft, which is to be similar to the Gleaner, will be shipped North in sections. The steamer is being built by Alex. Watson, and Muirhead & Mann will equip her.

Steamer Queen arrived yesterday from San Francisco with 213 passengers, but 76 of whom were in the first-class cabins. Sixteen left the steamer at this port. She had a large amount of general freight for Victoria merchants.

Steamer Boscowitz will sail for Naas and northern B. C. ports this evening. She will be crowded with cannery employees, and included in her freight will be considerable supplies for the canneries.

Bark Alex. McNeill, which arrived at the quarantine station a few days ago from Honolulu, will come in to the Esquimalt marine ways this afternoon for repairs.

City of Puebla will sail to-night for San Francisco. But two passengers, G. Watson and G. Smith, were booked from here up to the time of going to press.

Steamer Hero will not be down from the collieries until Thursday morning. She is to load supplies here then for the North American Commercial Company, lessees of the Pribyloffs. The fact that this large American company has contracted to buy and ship its suplies from this city the Hero has been chartered for four trips—speaks volumes for the Victoria outfitting concerns.

Steamer Cottage City is due on Thursday from Alaskan ports.

Collier Tellus passed out this afternoon.

WILL SELL THE TIMBER.

The Premier Threatens the C.P.R. With Drastic Proceedings.

The following explanation of his action in seizing the ties and piles on the Crow's Nest Pass railroad was made last night by Mr. Martin:

"The government received complaints from a number of lumbermen stating that the moment they were suspected of taking government timber they were pounced upon, while the C.P.R. had for a long time been taking all the government timber they desired without right or title and without paying the government dues. I inquired of Mr. Gore in respect to the complaint, and was informed that the government had never been able to make the C.P.R. pay the dues. When asked why the timber had not been seized, Mr. Gore could give no explanation. I thereupon instructed him to have the timber seized at once, and will at once institute an inquiry to ascertain the reason why it was not seized before. In the meantime if the company have any reasons to put forward why they do not pay the dues like other people, they will have an opportunity of doing so. Otherwise the timber will be sold under the provisions of the act.

"I might add that the timber seized consists of ties and piles, and I have been informed that the company have been taking out immense quantities along the line of the Crow's Nest Pass railway and shipping it to Manitoba and the Northwest."

The business men of the city who waited on the Governor a short time ago have received a letter from the Governor acknowledging the written representations made by them.

A SUCCESSFUL FUNCTION.

Anniversary Services of Victoria West Church Held Yesterday.

The reopening services in connection with the Victoria West Methodist church came to a successful termination last night when the sale of work and tea given under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society was held. There was a very large attendance at both tea and concert, and the financial results were of a gratifying character.

The sale of work opened at 2:30 p.m. and in such demand were the different articles exposed for sale that the ladies disposed of their entire stock. Tea followed, which was heartily enjoyed, the viands being of the tasty and appetizing character for which the ladies of this church have acquired a more than local reputation.

At the evening meeting the chair was occupied by the pastor, Rev. J. P. D. Knox, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Greenfell, of Arnprior, and by Postmaster Shakespeare and Ex-Ald. Humber. The musical portion of the programme was well sustained by the choir, assisted by Messrs. Fifth, Brown and others.

The report of the quarterly official board was read by Mr. Gladding, that for the Ladies' Aid by Mrs. Wylde, and that for the building committee by Mr. S. M. Okell. The latter showed that the total cost of the enlargement and improvement of the edifice had been $690, of which $478 was provided for. During the meeting $31 more was raised, leaving the indebtedness at $176.

The occasion was marked by many expressions of regret that the church is about to lose Lieut. and Mrs. Wylde, who have been active workers in the church ever since being stationed in Victoria.



Swell Snappy and Handsome Spring Styles

In cravat creations that will attract the attention of the stylish dresser, we are receiving right along now, as well as all kinds of furnishings for men's wear, at prices that will please you as well as your pocketbooks.

AT

Geo. R. Jackson's
57 Government Street.

YE MERRIE ANGLERS

TROUT SEASON STARTS ON 16TH.

We have a complete line of fishing tackle, and invite your inspection. Scotch flies a specialty at.....

FOX'S 78 GOVERNMENT STREET.

SPRING GOODS

JUST RECEIVED.

SCOTCH TWEEDS are very fashionable. We have them in the latest styles and shades. Full lines of Worsteds and Serges.

88 DOUGLAS STREET. **BURROWS & REDMAN.**

MILLINERY OPENING.

Tuesday, March 20th,

and following days.

MISS E. DUFFIE,
96 YATES STREET.

New Hair! New Hair!

I sell a preparation that has grown new hair on a number of bald heads in Victoria. Seeing is believing. It will cure all scalp diseases and prevent baldness.

R. J. MATTHEWS,
101 Douglas Street.
Sole Agent for Vancouver Island.

THE COAL TRADE.

Over Twenty Thousand Tons Shipped to San Francisco From the Island Last Week.

J. W. Harrison, the coal and metal broker of San Francisco, in his coal circular for the week ending on Saturday last, says: "During the week there have been the following deliveries of coal: From Washington, seven arrivals, with 19,453 tons; from British Columbia, seven, with 21,770 tons; two from Oregon, 920 tons; one from Australia, 2,300 tons; total, 44,444 tons. These generous arrivals make the market easy, as the quantity consumed is fully 15,000 tons less than the amount received. If this continues for a month longer, the now empty yards will gradually accumulate a small stock, and we will again begin to breathe easily on the fuel question. The last Australian mail added a number of new names to the loading list, so that about six months hence we may look for some relief from that source. Under existing circumstances there should be a very lengthy list of chartered vessels for San Francisco from the colonies, judging from our past experience; as in former years, shipowners were ever ready to accept 42/6 to 45s. per ton for the round voyage, Newcastle to San Francisco with coal, and San Francisco to Europe with wheat), whereas now they can readily secure 32s. 6d. for the same voyage, and yet they appear reluctant to charter. Honolulu coal requirements are diminishing somewhat, and it now appears as if the quantity contracted for, and yet to be delivered, may prove in excess of the demand. This will necessarily divert colonial tonnage by this direction, and probably cause a reaction in freights; in fact, there are offerings now on the market, at a decline from last week's ruling figures."

—A meeting for the purpose of thoroughly organizing a local union in connection with the young people's societies of the city, is called for to-night in the schoolroom of the Metropolitan Methodist church, Pandora street. The officers of the union will be elected at the close of the addresses.

—The Chinese Reform Association held a crowded meeting at the Chinese theatre last evening, and there were fiery speeches calling for the overthrow of the tyrannical Empress Dowager and the reinstitutement of the deposed Emperor. Charlie Yip Yen, a well known Vancouver Chinaman, was in the chair. The principal speaker was Leong Kay Ting, the reformer, who has been in the city for some time past.

BABIES HAVE CROUP.

No disease comes so suddenly and treacherously upon its victim as Croup. Happy is the mother who has at hand Dr. Chase's Syrup of Turpentine when the dear one awakes in the night coughing and struggling for breath. This famous remedy is the standby in the homes of this continent as a prompt and certain cure for croup, bronchitis, coughs, colds, asthma and throat irritation. 25 cents a bottle. Family size 60 cents.

Steamer Amur is expected to-morrow morning from Skagway.

THE STOCK MARKET.

(Furnished by Ben. Williams & Co., Brokers. Phone 233.)

New York, March 20.—The following are the closing quotations on the Stock Exchange: American Sugar, 106¾; C. B. & Q., 127¼; C. M. & St. P., 124¼; Manhattan, 99¾; People's Gas, 99¾; C. R. I. & P., 110¾; American Tobacco, 108; Atchison pfd., 69¾; Union Pacific pfd., 75½; T. C. & I., 94; Louisville & Nashville, 82¾; R. R. T., 7½; U. P. pfd., 51¾; A. S. W. com., 35½; money loaning at 4½ per cent.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, March 20.—The following are the closing quotations on the Board of Trade: July Wheat, 67½; May Wheat, 66¾; May Corn, 37¼; May Pork, $14.40; Liverpool Wheat, May, 5s 9¾d.

PEACE DECLARED.

Why devote all your time reading about the Boer war and gold fields of Alaska? There are other matters of vital importance, you may make a trip East, and will want to know how to travel. In order to have the best service, use the Wisconsin Central Railway, between St. Paul and Chicago. For rates and other information, write Jas. A. Clock, general agent, Portland, Oregon.

If you want to find out which is really the best tea in Canada, buy a package of Blue Ribbon Ceylon and it wont take you long to decide

Provincial News.

BELLA COOLA.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.)

There has been considerable rain here this winter, but on the whole we have had a fine season. On February 12th a cold wind swept down the valley and continued till the 16th. The weather then moderated and during the 17th and 18th about one foot of snow fell. This was soon taken off by rain. On March 6th it again began to snow and continued until the afternoon of the 9th, about two feet of snow having fallen. This storm also ended in a down-pour of rain, which still continues.

Mr. Hanson's new saw mill will soon be in operation.

Several accidents with edged tools have occurred in the valley but none were serious.

General health has been good.

The Indians are away making canoes, cutting cordwood and sawlogs.

Mr. Phillips, of Victoria, has spent several weeks in evangelistic work among the settlers.

Messrs. J. Clayton Henry and Draney lately left in a canoe for Victoria, to go via Bella Bella. Gus Pearson took passage with them en route for the Atlin goldfields.

Mr. Fosbock and wife left on the Swan for Minnesota, where they expect to spend several months with friends.

On February 22nd Mr. Jno. Morrison arrived from Anaham Lake. He reported fine weather there. He says the larger stock have done well on the ranges. The snow fall was very light. He came down in four days. From his accounts it appears that thousands of energetic men may find good homes on the extensive meadows and undulating lands of Chilcotin, Blackwater and Nachaco valleys. Bella Coola has a good harbor, ample for extensive shipping.

A line of settlement now extends from salt water for nearly 20 miles up the valley. These settlers find it difficult to get sale for such products as the valley affords, owing to the present shipping facilities, freight eating up nearly all the profit. Thousands of excellent grazing and dairying lands invite settlers to Chilcotin and other adjacent districts. A road from here to the summit must of necessity be the outlet, but from the summit roads could radiate in all directions north, east and south. Moreover this is a natural outlet for Quesnelle, Fraser and Stuart Lake districts. The extent of land suitable for agriculture or grazing on the Skeena or Kitamaat routes is not to be compared with the extensive areas in Chilcotin, Blackwater and Nachaco. Reaching out from the above mentioned are other regions available for grazing, dairying and mining. The distance from Bella Coola to Quesnelle is not great. This would be an excellent terminus for a transcontinental line of railroad. The mouth of Burke channel is always open to the ocean.

A mine is being developed 12 miles up the Sallunat river which enters the Bella Coola river twelve miles from salt water, which may in the near future require a smelter to reduce the ore.

Steamer Swan from Namu arrived on March 10th with large mails, considerable freight, and Mr. F. Henry as passenger.

Among the passengers going out are Mr. Phillips, Mr. Thorsen and Mr. S. Gledhill.

GRAND FORKS.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.)

The final payment has been made on the bond on the Banner claim in Greenwood camp by the Grey Eagle Mining Co., the new corporation organized by the Miner-Graves Syndicate to operate the Grey Eagle, Banner, Tip Top and the Triangle fraction, all of which properties adjoin the Old Ironsides, Knob Hill and War Eagle. The former owners were James Marshall and Thomas Roderick. The amount involved exceeded $25,000.

Mayor Lloyd A. Manly telegraphed from Ottawa to T. W. Holland stating that Andrew Laidlaw, of Spokane, had just completed the organization of a company in Quebec for the purpose of establishment of a Loder pyritic smelter at Grand Forks. Mr. Laidlaw, the dispatch added, will be here shortly to prepare a shipment of five carloads of ore to Leadville, Col., where a pyritic smelter is in successful operation. Pyritic smelting is designed to concentrate the value of pyritic or sulphide ores by heat, using the sulphur as a part, if not all, of the fuel, fluxing away the gangue and the metals of no value. Part of the iron forms a sulphide, making with the copper sulphide the matte carrying the gold and silver with them. No preliminary roasting is needed as the sulphur serves as a fuel.

W. H. Covert, whose big fruit farm is at once the pride and glory of Grand Forks, purposes placing an additional area of 120 acres under cultivation this spring. Some idea of the magnitude of the undertaking can be gained from the fact that no less than 8,200 trees will be planted. Of this total, seven thousand will represent various varieties of apples, the remainder including four hundred each of peaches, cherries, pears and plums. Mr. Covert modestly admitted that the products of his farm, including fruit, grain and vegetable crops last year netted him something over $10,000—all in cash. The only disappointing feature was his utter inability to satisfy the demand. His young fruit orchard only consists of twenty acres, yet it gave a profit of $3,100. The yield of one apple tree was worth a cash equivalent of $60. The oat crop and potato crop were worth $3,570 and $2,800 respectively. His sales of prunes aggregated $300.

A Liberal-Conservative Association has been organized here with the following officers: President, Jeff Davis; vice-president, J. W. McLaughlin; second vice-president, H. N. Galer; secretary-treasurer, A. F. Askew; executive committee, E. Miller, J. S. M. Morrison, Chas. Vahey, Geo. Fraser, Harry Gault, Chas. Cumings and H. S. Cayley.

A switch a mile and a quarter long will be extended to the Rathmullen without delay. The ore that is to be shipped will be taken for the present from the 50-foot level. The pay streak is from two to four feet wide, and carries good values. The remainder of the ledge for a distance of twenty feet is of shipping grade, but will have to be concentrated.

Dr. Fagan, provincial health officer, returned on Friday from a visit to Republic, where smallpox has broken out. He issued orders to his assistants to enforce an embargo on all passengers from Republic. This new regulation will be enforce at the boundary line. Freight teams may come and go as usual, but the drivers will be changed at Carson, a point on the frontier.

Two smallpox patients in Grand Forks are approaching convalescence.

Jay P. Graves, general manager of the Knob Hill, Old Ironsides and City of Paris mines, and the Granby smelter, has returned from a business trip to Montreal, New York and Philadelphia. He was accompanied here by C. E. Gault, secretary of the smelter company, and F. C. Fairbanks, of Montreal. The visitors were greatly impressed with the magnitude of the ore bodies that have been blocked out in the Old Ironsides. They also inspected the reduction works. Mr. Fairbanks will shortly remove to London, Eng., where he will deal in British Columbia mines and mining shares.

The new pump and compressor at the Pathfinder mine has been installed. A large force of men will resume work this week.

NELSON.

The first accident on the Balfour extension occurred on Friday when a workman named Lavalle injured himself in such a manner that Dr. Ewing, the physician in charge of the work, was compelled to amputate the great toe of the right foot. The injured man was removed to the Crickmay hospital, where the operation was performed.

The C. P. R. work train was out on the Slocan branch on Friday repairing the damages made by the slide which occurred there on Thursday. A clean 100 feet of the track was carried into the Slocan river, but the rails were relaid and everything was clear.

MIDWAY.

The carpenters who for the past six weeks have been engaged in erecting the railway buildings at the Midway terminus of the Columbia and Western line, completed their work last week and had their tools and camp outfit taken back to Greenwood. Whilst here they put up a station, including office and residence quarters for the agent, freight shed with a 360-foot platform, 3-stall round house, section house, 40,000 gallon circular tank, and a small building for section men's car and tools.

KASLO.

H. C. Elliott, shipbuilder for the K. R. & N. Co., has returned from Portland. The sound of the carpenter should be heard around Mirror Lake soon.

VANCOUVER.

The interest taken by the different unions in the business of the Trades and Labor Council is growing by leaps and bounds, nearly 45 delegates and several visitors being present at the last meeting. The most important committee of the council, the parliamentary committee, brought up a lengthy and interesting report and much time was spent in discussing its principal features. First were the statistics with regard to Chinese and Japanese. A full report on this matter will be ready in the course of a week or two, but a few figures regarding the most important facts will be interesting reading. In 1891 when the last census was taken, there were 8,910 Chinese in British Columbia and 9,129 in the whole of the Dominion, British Columbia being well in front. Last year 4,366 Chinese paid poll-tax on landing in Canada, making a total since 1891 of 19,243. This number does not include those Chinamen who had been smuggled in. There are five Chinese lepers on D'Arcy Island, but so far, it is not known whether any white person ever contracted the disease in this country through contact with Asiatics. According to Japanese official statistics, there are 200 of that nationality in Vancouver, and 1,300 in the province, but these statements must be taken for what they are worth, when it is known, as an absolute fact, that there have been naturalized to date 757 Japanese in British Columbia, and it is well known there were 1,000 Japs, naturalized British subjects, fishing on the Fraser river last year. It is also stated that there are over 200 Japs employed by the British Columbia Mills Timber & Trading Company in its different mills, and only last week 200 Japs were landed on the Canadian Pacific railway wharf.

HOW BULLETS ARE MADE.

You do not cast bullets in moulds. You run the gleaming molten lead into a receiver a foot across and several feet high, and while it is warm, bring down upon it by hydraulic power a heavy stopper with a small hole in it of the bullet's diameter, through which, so great is the pressure, the lead oozes forth in a steady squirt, forming a solid wire which you take away in coils and feed into machines that cut it up into short lengths and stamp these into bullets—so many yards of lead rod going in at one side, so many thousand bullets dropping out below at the rate of a hundred or more a minute. For the bullets nickel sheath you run a thick ingot through a rolling mill from roll to roll until it is as thin as paper, and from these long, narrow sheets you stamp out blanks as big as a six-pence, that after a long series of punches and squeezes assume the needful conical shape. For the cartridge case you take the pig of brass as it comes from the mould, trim its ends with mechanical shears, and run it like the nickel, through roll after roll until it as thin as your watch; and then from the sheet stamp out the disks that, like the nickel, pass on from machine to machine, and get deeper dishing at each turn. And as it is with the brass so it is with the copper.—Leisure Hour.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Spokane Falls & Northern
Nelson & Fort Sheppard
Red Mountain Railways.

The only all rail route without change of cars between Spokane, Rossland and Nelson. Also between Nelson and Rossland.

DAILY TRAINS.

Leave.		Arrive.
8:15 a.m.	Spokane	6:15 p.m.
11:25 a.m.	Rossland	3:10 p.m.
9:15 a.m.	Nelson	5:20 p.m.

Close connection at Nelson with steamer for Kaslo and all Kootenay Lake Points.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

H. A. JACKSON, G. P. & T. A., Spokane, Wash.



Accurate testing and fitting, combined with moderate charges, is the foundation of our growing success in the optical business. If you are in trouble with your eyesight consult

BLYTH

THE OPTICIAN,
65 FORT STREET. NEAR DOUGLAS.
TESTING FREE.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE



BR. SHIP "ACHNASHIE"

Longmuir, Master,

FROM GLASGOW.

This vessel will discharge cargo at the outer wharf on Monday, March 19th, at noon; and following days. Consignees are requested to present bills of lading at the office of the undersigned, pay freight, and receive orders for their goods.

All goods remaining on the wharf after 5 o'clock each day, and while on the wharf, will be at the risk of the consignees thereof respectively, and may be stored at their expense.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd., Agents.



MEN OF ALL AGES

suffering from the effects of early folly quickly restored to robust health, manhood and vigour. Lost Manhood, Premature Decay, Weak Memory, Errors of Youth, Varicocele, for ever cured.

$1 BOX OF MEDICINE FREE.

OLD DR. GORDON'S REMEDY FOR MEN in a few days will make an old man of 60 feel 20 years younger. Sent sealed, on the receipt of 4 cents to repay postages, full regular one dollar box, with valuable medical book rules for health, what to eat and what to avoid. No duty, no inspection by Custom House, reliable Canadian Company. We state once; if we could say less am we would not make this honest offer.

QUEEN MEDICINE CO.,
P. O. Box V 947, Montreal.

MUNYON'S TRIUMPHS

Electrifying Results of His New System of Medicine.

DISEASES BEING CURED

In the Most Marvellous Manner by Munyon's Homœopathic Remedies

EVERY DRUGGIST HAS THEM

N. W. McNall, Elgin, New Brunswick, Canada, says: "I was taken with severe pains in the hip, and it soon extended to my whole limb. I suffered great agony. A regular doctor of the allopath school, and a good one, tried to relieve me, but was unable to do so. I could not sleep or stand, and in fact could hardly breathe for three months. I happened to notice Munyon's advertisement and sent 60 miles for a bottle of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure. The first dose gave me relief, and one bottle cured me. This was over two years ago, and I have not had a pain or twinge since."

Munyon's Rheumatic Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours and cures in a few days. Price 25c.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price 25c.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price 25c.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness and speedily heals the lungs. Price 25c.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins or groins, and all forms of kidney disease. Price 25c.

Munyon's Nerve Cure stops nervousness and builds up the system. Price 25c.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price 25c.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price 25c.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail. The Catarrh Cure—price, 25c.—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—price 25c.—cleanse and heal the parts.

Munyon's Asthma Remedies relieve in three minutes and cure permanently. Price $1.

Munyon's Vitaliser, a great tonic and restorer of vital strength to weak people. $1.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, mostly 25 cents a vial.

Personal Letters to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry

New Time Card

TO TAKE EFFECT SATURDAY, DEC. 2.

LEAVE VICTORIA

Daily 9:00 a.m.
Saturday 9:00 a.m. and 3:10 p.m.

ARRIVE VICTORIA

Daily, except Sunday 11:45 a.m.
Saturday 11:45 a.m. and 6:25 p.m.
Sunday 6:20 p.m.

Excursion Tickets

On sale to and from all stations on Saturday and Sunday good to return on Monday.

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Traffic Manager.

Intercolonial Railway.

On and after Sunday, January 14th, 1900, the trains leaving Union Station, Toronto (via Grand Trunk Railway), at 9 a.m. and 9:30 p.m., make close connections with the Maritime Express and Local Express at Bonaventure depot, Montreal, as follows:

The Maritime Express will leave Montreal daily, except on Sunday, at 11:30 a. m. for Halifax, N. S., St. John, N. B., and points in the Maritime Provinces. Sunday's train will leave Montreal at 11:55 a. m.

The Maritime Express from Halifax, St. John and other points east will arrive at Montreal daily, except on Monday, at 5:30 p. m.

The Local Express will leave Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 7:40 a. m. due to arrive at Riviere du Loup at 6:00 p. m.

The Local Express will leave Riviere du Loup daily, except Sunday, at 12:00 noon and Levis at 4:25 p. m., due to arrive at Montreal at 10:10 p. m.

Through sleeping and dining cars on the Maritime Express.

Buffet cars on Local Express.

The vestibule trains are equipped with every convenience for the comfort of the traveller. The elegant sleeping, dining and first-class cars make travel a luxury.

THE LAND OF BIG GAME.

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Tickets for sale at all offices of the Grand Trunk System, at Union Station, Toronto, and at the office of the General Travelling Agent.

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SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

STORE STEET, VICTORIA, B.C.

OPEN FROM 6 P.M. TO 10 P.M

The Institute is free for the use of Sailors and shipping generally. Is well supplied with papers and a temperance bar. Letters may be sent here to await ships. A parcel of literature can be had for outgoing ships on application to manager.

All are heartily welcome.

TRANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.
(LIMITED)
WHARF STREET, VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 50.—Taking Effect March 20th, 1900.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 7 a. m., Sunday at 12 p. m. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily at 1:15 o'clock p. m., or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

Regular freight steamers will leave Victoria at 12 p. m. on Tuesday and Thursday, and Vancouver at 12 p. m. on Wednesday and Friday.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner, Lulu and Islands—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster for Victoria and Way Ports—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate points via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th each month, at 8 o'clock p. m.

ALASKA ROUTE

Steamships of this company will leave every Wednesday for Wrangel, Dyea and Skagway at 8 p. m.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, on the 1st, 7th, 14th and 20th of each month, extending latter trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON,
General Freight Agent.
C. S. BAXTER,
Passenger Agent.

C. P. N. Co., Ld., Steamers

Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf for

DYEA, SKAGWAY, WRANGEL

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails, as follows, viz.:

"TEES" March 21
"DANUBE" March 28

At 8 o'clock p. m.

And from Vancouver on following days.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B. C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

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Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago.

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Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney as follows:

DAILY:

Leave Victoria at 7:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m.
Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

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Leave Victoria at 7:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m.
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For Alaska and Gold Fields.

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ANDREW SHERET,

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Plumber

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NOTICE.

Persons desirous of having a copy of the "Wave," illustrating Victoria, sent to their friends or relatives abroad free of charge, may have same so forwarded by sending address or addresses to the undersigned, City Hall.

CHAS. HAYWARD,
Mayor.

Victoria, B. C., March 8th, 1900.

TRANSPORTATION.

THE White Pass and Yukon Route

THE PACIFIC AND ARCTIC RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO
BRITISH COLUMBIA YUKON RAILWAY CO.
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Will sail from Victoria on or about April 1st. Now being thoroughly overhauled and a new house added, electric lighted, steam heated, hot and cold baths; all the comforts of a home at sea. Now booking. Secure your passage and freight space at once. The Company reserves the right to change sailing date without notice.

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For San Francisco.

The company's elegant steamships Queen, Walla Walla and Umatilla, carrying H. B. M. mails, leave VICTORIA, B. C., 8 p. m., Mar. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, April 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, May 4, and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave SAN FRANCISCO for Victoria, B. C., 10 a. m., Mar. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, April 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, May 1, and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA.

LEAVE SEATTLE 9 P.M.

Cottage City, Mar. 11, 26, April 10, 25, May 10.

City of Topeka, Mar. 6, 21, April 5, 20, May 5.

Al-ki, Mar. 1, 16, 31, April 15, 30, May 15.

And every fifth day thereafter.

The steamer Cottage City will leave Victoria for Alaska at 4 a. m., Mar. 12, 27, April 11, 26, May 11.

For further information obtain folder.

The company reserves the right to change steamers, sailing date and hours of sailing, without previous notice.

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DODWELL & CO., Ld., VICTORIA ROUTE

Steamer Victorian

TIME CARD NO. 7.

Effective Monday, October 16th, 1899.

NORTH BOUND.
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Tacoma	8:30 p.m.
Arrive Seattle	10:30 p.m.
Leave Seattle	11:15 p.m.
Arrive Port Townsend	1:45 a.m.
Leave Port Townsend	2:00 a.m.
Arrive Victoria	4:45 a.m.

SOUTH BOUND.
DAILY EXCEPT MONDAY.

Leave Victoria	8:30 a.m.
Arrive Port Townsend	11:15 a.m.
Leave Port Townsend	11:30 a.m.
Arrive Seattle	2:15 p.m.
Leave Seattle	2:45 p.m.
Arrive Tacoma	4:45 p.m.

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Californian	Mar. 31	April 1
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DOMINION LINE.

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Cambronian	April 17	Direct
Dominion	April 13	April 14
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Vancouver		April 28

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Arawa	Mar. 28	Mar. 20
Lake Superior	April 4	April 5
Lake Ontario	April 11	April 12

FROM NEW YORK.

Arcadian—Allan Line	Mar. 20
Corean—Allan Line	April 12
Teutonic—White Star	Mar. 24
Germanic—White Star	April 4
Umbria—Canard	Mar. 31
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New York—American	Mar. 28
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FOR

Hawaii, Samoa, New Zealand and Australia.

S.S. AUSTRALIA, Wed., April 4, at 2 p. m.
S.S. MOANA to sail Wednesday, April 18, at 8 p. m.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agents, 114 Montgomery street.
Freight office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

To Bore the Harbor

The City Council Will Spend $1,630 in Boring Operations.

Contract Awarded for the Building of City Pumping Station.

The weekly meeting of the city council was held last evening at the city hall with Mayor Hayward in the chair and all the members of the board present, excepting the chairman of the park committee. The task of moving the adoption of the minutes therefore fell into other hands. There was a fair gathering of citizens present when the meeting opened, but they soon dwindled away, and when the meeting adjourned but one remained. Considerable business was done by the board, with the usual plenteous discussion thrown in. The tender for the building of the North Dairy farm pumping station was awarded to R. Dinsdale, at his tender of $5,117. It was decided, providing Mr. Sorby loans his plans, to spend $1,630 in boring the harbor.

The first read of the communications was from Premier Martin and was as follows:

Attorney-General's Office,
Victoria, B. C., 13th March, 1900.

W. J. Dowler, Esq., City Clerk, Victoria, B. C.:

Sir:—I beg to draw your attention to the following facts, for the information of the mayor and council of the city of Victoria:

On the 26th January last an order-in-council was passed appointing Mr. Alexander Stewart and Mr. J. B. Lovell members of the licensing board. On the 1st February last an order-in-council was passed appointing Alexander Stewart and John Piercy members of the police commissioners' board. The special Gazette issued on the 29th January shows Messrs. Stewart and Lovell as license commissioners; the Gazette of the 1st February shows Thomas A. Brydon and J. B. Lovell as license commissioners, and Alexander Stewart and John Piercy as police commissioners. I understand from the provincial secretary's department that Mr. Stewart has never been notified of his appointment as license commissioner, but only as police commissioner. I also understand that Mr. Brydon has been notified that he has been appointed a license commissioner, and that he has since resigned that position. From this you will see that the government appointments to the board of license commissioners for your city are Messrs. Stewart and Lovell, and the government appointments to the police board are Messrs Stewart and Piercy.

I write this letter for your information, as the very peculiar action of the late government has left your council under a misapprehension as to what was really done in the premises.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH MARTIN,
Attorney-General.

The letter was received and filed.

Chas. E. Redfern wrote thanking the mayor and council for expressions of sympathy.

F. B. Pemberton wrote complaining of the cutting of limbs from an oak tree on the corner of Moss and Belcher, presumably by telephone company employees. He protested against the employees of that and the electric railway people being allowed to hack the city's trees as they please. He said that it was not by building castles in the air and believing that we are to have railway terminals, but by preserving the natural beauties of the city, that the city benefited.

The letter was received and filed and the secretary instructed to send a copy of the letter to the manager of the telephone company.

Swinerton & Oddy submitted the old agricultural property of ten acres with improvements thereon, facing Beacon Hill on Hayward street, sugesting that it could be used for the Old Men's Home. The price to be $4,250 cash. The lots are assessed at $3,870, and with improvements $5,270.

The letter was received and referred to the Old Men's Home committee.

Thomas Hooper, architect, wrote asking for the refund of $104 on account of the permanent sidewalk laid on the corner of Cormorant and Store streets, and for the refund of $123 on account of the permanent sidewalk laid on the corner of Store and Johnson streets.

The letters were referred to the city engineer for report.

J. Laterne, of St. Louis College, asked that the sewer on Cook street be extended to allow of the drainage of the college.

Referred to the city engineer for report.

The report of the general committee on the Sorby harbor scheme was presented, with the two resolutions passed at the meeting of yesterday afternoon. The report was received, with Ald. Kinsman, Stewart and Williams alone voting negatively.

The returning officer reported the result of the Point Ellice loan by-law election. Received and filed.

The city engineer's report was laid over to another meeting.

The tenders for boilers, engines, jumping station, etc., were presented and Ald. Yates pointed out that the specifications for the boilers did not come up to the provincial regulations. The specifications, he said, would probably need to be altered and new tenders called for.

A letter was received from the Albion Iron Works asking for an extension of time. They had not been aware that the time for the reception of tenders elapsed at 3 p.m. and by 5 p.m. had left their tender with Mr. Northcott.

A discussion followed, some of the aldermen suggesting that the tender of the Albion Iron Works be received. Ald. Yates pointed out that by doing so they would be establishing a precedent. Ald. Williams thought the tender of the Albion Iron Works should be received, for local industries should be encouraged. Ald. Yates pointed out that by laying the matter on the table the question of allowing the admission of the Albion Iron Works' tender could then be decided; all that was necessary to accomplish this being the extension of time. On the motion of Ald. Brydon the tender, outside of those for the erection of the pumping station, were laid on the table.

Eleven tenders were received for the erection of the pumping station on North Dairy Farm. J. G. Brown offered to erect the building for $5,812; Wm. Body, $7,297; Albert Pike, $6,025; George Bishop, $5,994; M. Humber, $5,590; Elford & Smith, $7,200; R. Dinsdale, $5,117; G. H. Moore, $6,300; J. Coghlan & Co., $6,150; and James Baker, $5,669.

On the motion of Ald. Stewart the tender was awarded to R. Dinsdale, the lowest tenderer, and the mayor, city engineer, purchasing agent and water inspector appointed a committee to decide what time should be allowed for the completion of the building.

A. T. Goward, of the electric light company, wrote offering to supply arc lights for the Esquimalt road, he understanding that the city was not in a position to furnish these lights.

Ald. Cameron pointed out that Mr. Goward was laboring under a misapprehension. On account of the moving of the machinery at the station, the council had said they were not in position at present to furnish lights asked for in Victoria West. The city would be in a position to furnish any lights in that district when the machinery was placed in position.

The letter was received and filed.

Frank H. Eaton, secretary of the board of school trustees, wrote enclosing resolutions of the board whereby the city council was asked to grant the use of the rooms in the city hall, formerly used by the fire department, on the same floor as the council chamber. Granted.

P. S. Lampman wrote calling the attention of the council to the unsanitary condition of a surface drain on the west side of Rupert street. Referred to the city engineer for report.

R. B. McMicking wrote asking the supervision of the council in the removal of telephone poles. Referred to city engineer.

Edward Bragg applied for the position of inspector of construction on the new water works building. The application was laid on the table, and it was decided to call for applications for this position.

Mrs. H. C. Baines wrote asking the council to admonish the pound keeper for incivility to her, he having shouted at her in a loud and insulting manner a number of questions about her dogs, and moreover, his horse had careened in such a manner and came so near the sidewalk that it frightened her and a number of children who were coming out of school.

The letter was received and the mayor appointed a special committee to look into the alleged incivility and friskiness of the pound keeper's equine.

A special report was received from the finance committee in the matter of the request from Heisterman & Co., on behalf of their client, Mr. Keating, for a refund of taxes paid on land other than that owned by their client, suggesting that an agreement be made between them and the other parties interested.

The report was adopted.

The fire wardens reported that the James Bay hose wagon was out of repair and sugested that when the repairs be made a chemical tank be fitted to make it a composition chemical hose wagon apparatus, the cost, with the addition of 200 feet of new hose, to be $400. Received and adopted.

A further report received from the fire wardens said they had examined the lots offered to the city for a fire station in Victoria West. They had decided that those offered by John Dean, through Mr. Boggs, were the best suited, but the price was too high, and they recommended that he be offered $700, and if he refused to accept that price the other lots to be again taken into consideration.

The streets committee reported as follows:

Gentlemen:—Your committee having considered the undermentioned matters beg to report and recommend as follows:

Re petition of A. J. Pineo and others respecting the condition of North Chatham street between Belmont avenue and Stanley avenue: Your committee recommend, in view of the expenditure involved, that the work be not undertaken at present.

Re extension of sewer on Michigan street, between Menzies and Oswego: Your committee recommend that this matter be laid on the table until the question of sewer extension in general is considered.

Re communication of A. W. Jones and Finlayson estate drain: We recommend that this matter be laid over for the present.

Re Speed avenue drain: This work has already been ordered to be done.

Re water troughs: We recommend no action at present.

Re cement machine: We have to report the purchase of this machine.

Re Masonic Temple sidewalk: We recommend that this matter be referred to the city engineer, to repair the sidewalk out of maintenance fund

Re sidewalk Esquimalt road (north side), 100 feet: We recommend that this sidewalk be laid.

Re express wagon for street cleaning purposes, etc.: We recommend that the suggestion of the city engineer be carried out, and the wagon or cart be purchased.

Re sidewalk grading on Government street (east side), between Courtney and Humboldt streets: We recommend that this matter be referred to the city engineer and the city solicitors for estimate as to the cost of removing all rock in order to grade the sidewalk and to the sidewalk grade on the lots abutting on the street, and for the opinion of the solicitors as to the position of the council as to the grading of the sidewalk and abutting properties.

The report was adopted.

Ald. Williams rose to ask if the city was in a position to pave Broad and Yates streets.

The mayor announced that the matter would be considered at a further meeting to be held on Wednesday.

The Point Ellice Bridge Loan by-law was recommended and adopted.

Ald. Cameron drew attention to the bad condition of sidewalk on Craigflower road, not in the district under dispute. The city engineer was under the impression that orders had been given that nothing was to be done here. Ald. Beckwith pointed out that the committee had decided a year ago that nothing should be done on Craigflower road.

The mayor announced that the owner of the condemned shacks on Cormorant street was willing that they should be destroyed and wanted the fire department to burn them.

Ald. Brydon pointed out that this matter was left in the hands of the sanitary officer.

The finance committee reported recommending the appropriation of $1,630 to contract for the making of borings in connection with the harbor scheme.

Ald. Yates said, sotto voce, that it was not in connection with the harbor scheme. The borings were to obtain information in connection with harbor work.

Ald. Cameron said if it was not in connection with the Sorby scheme there was no rush to do this work.

Ald. Yates said the work would give information that would be valuable to the city of Victoria in inducing the Dominion government to improve the harbor by dredging, etc.

Ald. Yates said that in doing this the council were starting in to do government work. If we bore holes in the harbor or do anything else, the government is liable to tell us to mind our own business. Under the present conditions the council should not spend another cent.

Ald. Kinsman said he understood the Sorby scheme was dead. Several aldermen shouted "No."

Ald. Kinsman continued: "We must be flush with money when we want to drop it in the harbor."

Ald. Cooley enquired as to whose plans were to be used for the boring operations, and the mayor pointed out that if Mr. Sorby's were used he would have a claim against the city for the use of the plans.

Ald. Yates said no plans have been drawn up by him at the request of the council, and suggested that provision be made that unless Mr. Sorby allowed the use of the plans the matter be dropped.

The special committee's report was adopted, subject to the consent of Mr. Sorby for the use of his plans free of any charge, commission or otherwise.

Ald. Kinsman remarked that it was not fair to use a man's plans and not pay him for the same, and other members of the board said that Mr. Sorby had already received moneys which would cover this.

The council then went into committee of the whole on the expenditure by-law, and until rising and adjourning at 11 o'clock they discussed the clause bearing on a commission of 5 per cent. being collected by the city assessor on tax sales.

Ald. Williams strongly protested against the continuation of this system, holding that the property holder should not be called upon to pay this tax of 5 per cent.

Ald. Brydon also opposed the collection of 5 per cent. by the civic officer, he holding that "it was not right to crowd all on the poor man when he was down."

Ald. Kinsman thought the collection should not be made. If the city assessor's salary did not pay him for his work it should be raised.

Ald. Yates held that the city was entitled to collect the 5 per cent.

Ald. Cameron contended that the matter should be allowed to stand.

On the casting vote of the mayor it was decided to reconsider this clause, and by a later motion the sum appropriated for tax sales, $550, was allowed to stand. The question of commissions will come before the council again when the tax sale by-law comes up for consideration.

An adjournment was made at 11 o'clock until Wednesday evening.

The Blues in Spring

Despondent, Melancholic and Tired People Are Made Active and Strong by

Paine's Celery Compound

Rundown and Half dead Men and Women Obtain Health and Strength From the Great Medicine.

The blues, despondency and melancholy make thousands of lives miserable in spring time.

Men and women around us complain of tired feelings, nervousness, sleeplessness, stagnant circulation and general rundown condition.

Though not confined to bed, the condition of the thousands of despondent, melancholic, sleepless, nervous and rundown people is sufficiently alarming to demand immediate care and attention. The symptoms and feelings alluded to are the sure forerunners of disease and death.

This particular season should be a time of cleansing, recuperating and strengthening for run down and ailing people.

Paine's Celery Compound will quickly banish the blues, despondency and melancholia, and tired feeling will give way to life, buoyancy and full health.

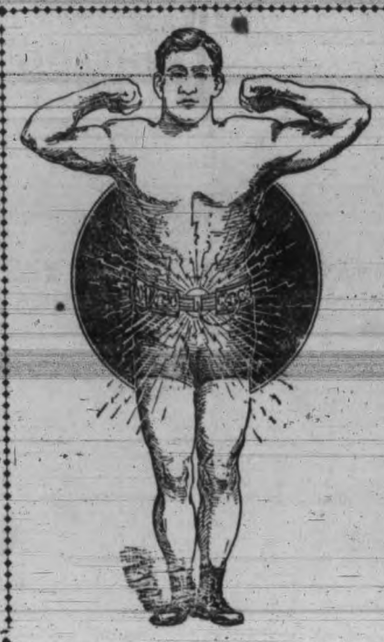
It is suicidal for sickly men and women to mope around in a half-dead condition and shut their eyes to the marvellous blessings that are offered by Paine's Celery Compound. It is the one great medicine in spring time with all classes of our population. Try a bottle and see how rapidly you get rid of every physical burden. Paine's Celery Compound is the kind that "makes sick people well."

Five deaths have occurred at Adelaide, South Australia, from what is suspected to be the bubonic plague. Another death from bubonic plague has occurred at Sydney, N.S.W., and two fresh cases were officially reported.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.



RHEUMATISM.

Grand Forks, B. C., Jan. 14th, 1899.

Dr. M. A. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir:—I received the Belt, and have worn it as directed. I have been greatly benefited by it. My Rheumatism has left me, and I feel stronger in other ways. I consider my money well invested. Wishing great success to you, I am, yours sincerely, B. J. AVERILL.

Not a Pain, Not an Ache.

Good nerves, good digestion, a clear brain and a world of ambition to carry you on to success in life. These are the results of pumping a stream of electricity into your body while you sleep at night. You can get them if you will wear

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

Have you heard the shouts of joy which have come from the users of this modern wonder-worker? Have you listened to the happy testimonials which have come from those who have been cured by it? Your neighbors are using it and praising it for curing them after all else had failed.

It is as good for women as for men, and cures Nervousness, Indigestion, Pains in Back and Limbs, Weak Kidneys, Stomach and Liver Troubles, Rheumatism, etc., by renewing the strength in all weak parts.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is the best electric body appliance on earth. It has all the improvements known to science, a perfect regulator and no burning or blistering.

FREE TEST. Call and see it and test it free. You will then see how wonderfully it does its work. If you cannot call, send for my illustrated book—full information and prices—sent free.

DR. M. A. M'LAUGHLIN, 105 1-2 Columbia st., Seattle.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE.

Why You Should Insure Your Life.



BECAUSE you are not certain to live.
BECAUSE it is a wise way of investing money.
BECAUSE you are not living and working for yourself alone.
BECAUSE among so many uncertainties you will thus have something certain.
BECAUSE a certain number of men of your age will and must die this very year.
BECAUSE you are not certain to retain your position, your salary or your property.
BECAUSE, looked at from a commercial point of view, it is a wise business transaction.
BECAUSE the education of your children can be completed, as you now plan for them.
BECAUSE, when you are in great peril, or dangerously ill, you will be glad that your life is insured.
BECAUSE no better plan to enable you to guard the sacred interests of your family has yet been devised.
BECAUSE, no matter when death comes, you and your family will not be taken by surprise.
BECAUSE you are not certain of keeping your health—and if not healthy, you cannot be insured.
BECAUSE it is a sure method of giving help to your family when you are no longer living and working for them.
BECAUSE your family will be enabled to "pay off that mortgage" and secure a home for themselves—the object for which you have struggled so hard.
BECAUSE if you are sometimes "put to it now" to make a living what trouble will not your family have when the industry and sagacity of the father is taken from them?
AND BECAUSE one premium payment may bring these benefits instantaneously to your family; or, neglected, may result in breaking up the home and necessitate a struggle of the widow and orphans for an existence.

LEE & FRASER,
11 Trounce Ave., Victoria, B. C.

S. G. FAULKNER,
PROVINCIAL MANAGER,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Words of Eloquence

Principal Peterson, of McGill University, Addresses Departing Troopers.

Beautiful Picture of the Loyalty of the Children of the "Mother of Nations."

During the progress of the ceremonies attending the departure of the Strathcona Horse for South Africa, Principal Peterson, of McGill University, made the following eloquent speech:

"The gallant men, in whose honor we are met this afternoon, do not stand in need of much speaking in order to assure them of our cordial good-will. But, if I may be allowed, in response to the mayor's most flattering invitation, to trespass for one moment, I should like to say, in the first place, how glad I am to have the opportunity of echoing the sentiments that have been already so adequately and so eloquently expressed by his worship and the chief justice, and to say, at the same time, how proud I am to be identified with this display of patriotism called forth by the magnificent action of one of whom I have the honor to stand in somewhat intimate official and personal relations. Gentlemen of Strathcona's Horse, I tell you, on the eve of your departure, that to know Lord Strathcona is in itself a liberal education. His action in regard to this matter has

Challenged the Admiration,

not only of the home country, but of the Empire at large, and in the century that lies before us, a century which we hope and trust will see a large expansion given to the idea and sentiment of Imperial unity, Lord Strathcona's name will go down to history as one of the master builders of the Empire. Canadians had already given proof, in the expedition of the Nile, of their readiness to serve the common cause, but that, gentlemen, was but the first prelude of a grand Imperial chorus that was soon to swell forth. No more dramatic scenes have ever been enacted in history than the landing on South African shores of the various children of the Gray Mother of Nations. 'Lo,' she says, 'lo, how they come to me, how they return to me, east and south, my children scattered; north and west, the world they wander, but they come back to me; come, with their brave hearts beating, longing to die for me.' Gentlemen, the great war, which, in the view of certain prophets of evil omen, was to strain the bonds of Empire to the breaking down, has proved, instead, the most potent instrument of Imperial federation. Gentlemen, the fear has been expressed in the interest of your fighting qualities, but by the time you get to South Africa, the war may have been well-nigh ended. We shall welcome peace, whenever it comes, but I think our judgment of

The Character of Our Enemies

is greatly at fault if we do not see they are likely, even after the inevitable, even after their finances are ended, to carry on a warfare behind the fortresses of Pretoria, with which I know no men more fitted to cope than the men of Strathcona's Horse. And it may be, in any case, an army of occupation will be required while the settlement of the country is going on. One and all of you, starting from the heart of this province of Quebec I think you can tell the dwellers in the Transvaal they have nothing to fear from such a settlement. The history of this province is proof of it. The independence she enjoys, limited only by the obligations of Confederation and loyalty to the throne, attest that adherence to British sympathy of self-governing communities for which Great Britain is reaping her reward to-day. When that settlement has been effected, one more proof will have been given to the world that it is not the ascendancy of one race over another that lies nearest to the British heart, but equal rights for all—equal rights for all in the ample folds of the British flag. Great Britain, gentlemen, has never acted upon the Roman maxim, that empire must be retained by the same forceful methods by which it was acquired; and the reward of that she is reaping to-day in the loyal affection and

Willing and Enthusiastic Co-operation

of the new nations within the Empire, imbued with the pride for liberty which she has been successful in inspiring in all the nations under her sway. Gentlemen, in the name of all who strained their eyes to see your martial forms to-day—men, women and children—I wish you God-speed. Go forth to play your part in the great Imperial drama that is being enacted on the plains of South Africa! We shall follow your career with affectionate interest. Mingle your ranks with those of the men from the Old Country, with the contingents from Cape Colony and Natal, and with New Zealand and other parts of the great Australian continent. Never in the history of the world could such a scene have been witnessed before, and it would be altogether impossible to-day for any other country to duplicate it. Gentlemen, your action will strengthen and consolidate the feeling for Imperial unity."

General Sir William Stephen Alexander Lockhart, commander-in-chief of the British forces in India, died on Sunday. He was born in September, 1841.

BLEEDING PILES.

The Following Letter Tells How They Are Cured by Using Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Not a day passes but many people volunteer recommendations of Dr. Chase's Ointment, as a positive and thorough cure for piles.

The letter we publish to-day tells of a case of bleeding piles. Here it is, as it was written to us:

"The Laurie Spool Co., St. Alexis de Monts, Que., Nov. 16, 1899.

"Messrs. Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto:

"Dear Sirs:—You may put my name to any praise you can give to Dr. Chase's Ointment, for it has done me more good than any medicine I ever tried.

"I was troubled with that cruel disease, bleeding piles, and after using Dr. Chase's Ointment seven or eight times, I can say I am rid of it, and will recommend it to all those who suffer as I did. It is a treasure to persons suffering with piles.

"Respectfully yours, Jos. Jackson."

Dr. Chase's Ointment is imitated, but its cures are not duplicated. It is the only absolute cure for itching, bleeding and protruding piles; 60 cents, at all dealers; or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

TENDERS.

WATER PIPES

Tenders, sealed, endorsed and addressed to the undersigned will be received up to 3 o'clock p. m. on Monday, the 2nd day of April next, for 2,500 feet of 4-inch cast iron water pipes, standard thickness and weight; or 2,500 feet of lap welded water pipes.

Price per foot to be given in each case; the pipes to be delivered free of all charges, where directed, in the City of Victoria.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Purchasing agent for the Corporation of the City of Victoria.
City Hall, Victoria, B. C.,
6 March 15th, 1900.

NOTICE.

STEAM DITCHER,

Proposals to Purchase.

SEALED PROPOSALS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to and including Saturday, the 31st March, 1900, for the purchase of a steam ditcher, with all the appurtenances thereof, comprising boiler, engines, pumps, wire rope, etc., etc., now lying at the eastern end of the Matsqui Dyke, opposite Mission City, B.C.

The successful tenderer will be required to remove the ditcher at his own cost on or before the 1st May next ensuing, and shall be responsible for all damage to dyke, land, buildings, fences, etc., that may occur during the removal thereof, and due to any action of the purchaser, or of any of his employees.

Proposals must be accompanied by a certified bank cheque in the amount of the sum mentioned in the proposal to purchase.

Cheques accompanying rejected proposals will be at once returned.

The Department reserves the right to reject all or any of the proposals.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 13th March, 1900.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the provisions of Section 60 of the Municipal Clauses Act that the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, by resolution passed at a meeting of the said Council held on the 12th day of March, 1900, has declared that a wooden building or structure with the outbuildings thereunto, belonging, erected, situate and being upon the lot or piece of land known as Lot 529, Block H, in the City of Victoria, and fronting upon Cormorant street, together with the cabins in the rear, and all chicken houses and wooden structures on the said lot (the said lot and buildings being within the municipal limits of the City of Victoria) is, and are, a nuisance, and dangerous to the public health, and it was thereby ordered that the same should be pulled down and removed by the owner or owners, agent, lessee, or occupier thereof, and in case of default by the said owner or owners, agent, lessee, or occupier, within a period of five days after publication of this notice in the Daily Times (a daily newspaper published in the municipality of the City of Victoria), to comply with this order, it was thereby further ordered that such pulling down and removal of the said buildings or structures should be done by the Sanitary Officer of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, at the cost of the owner or owners of the said buildings or structures and the payment of such costs and all expenses incidental thereto should be enforced against the said owner or owners by the said Sanitary Officer in an action of law in any court of competent jurisdiction.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.
Victoria, B. C., March 12th, 1900.

NOTICE.

WINGS, the late manager and cutter for AH HOY, Tailor, has left his employ and formed a partnership with Sun, in the firm of SUN & WINGS, Merchant Tailors, at 48 Cormorant street, cor. of Government street. Ladies and gentlemen who wish to see Wings will find him at his new place of business. Ladies and gents' wear made to order.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

In the matter of an application for duplicates of the Certificates of Title to Lots one hundred and twenty-six (126) and one hundred and twenty-eight (128), Lake Hill Estate (Map 180), Victoria and Lake Districts.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, to issue duplicates of the Certificates of Title to the above lands issued to George Edmund Munro and Charles Napier Cameron on the 18th day of March, 1890, and numbered 9803a, and to Hannah Warren on the 23rd day of April, 1894, and numbered 18024a respectively.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C.,
8th day of March, 1900.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I shall apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria at their meeting to be held on the 14th day of March, 1900, for a transfer of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors upon the premises known as the Adelphi Saloon, situated on the corner of Yates and Government streets, Victoria, from myself to William Roberts.

Dated this twenty-first day of November, 1899.

HENRY HARRIS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the License Commissioners for the District of Esquimalt will be held in the Blue Ribbon Hall, Esquimalt, on the 22nd March instant, to consider an application for the transfer of the New Inn hotel license, Esquimalt, from Fred. McAdam to Robert Doran, of Esquimalt.

D. CAMPBELL,
Chief License Inspector.

Free Cure For Men.

A new remedy which quickly cures men's weakness, varicocele, etc., and restores the organs to strength and vigor. Dr. L. W. Knapp, 2004 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich., gladly sends free the receipt of this wonderful remedy in order that every weak man may cure himself at home.

Kloochman Found Dead

An Indian and His Wife Arrested For Complicity in the Murder.

Assistant City Engineer Stuart of Vancouver Resigns--An Investigation.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, March 20.—The body of a klootchman named Mary Williams was found in the bushes this morning at the lower end of Granville street. Charlie Seymour, another Indian, and his wife, Susan, have been arrested for complicity in her murder. The body was not found until nearly 10 o'clock this morning, and so far no careful examination for marks of wounds has been made. There is a bruise across her face blacking both eyes, which may have been caused by a blow from some blunt instrument. Seymour and the woman were seen together near the place early last evening. Later Seymour was seen alone, and then had two pieces of rock in his hands. A party of men who met him made him throw these away. An inquest will be held this afternoon.

The resignation of Assistant City Engineer Stuart was accepted last night by the City Council. Several aldermen said it was a case of "freeze out" on the part of City Engineer Tracy, and a special stipulation was made that Mr. Stuart should give evidence at the investigation to be held on Friday into the conduct of affairs in the city engineer's department.

The United States consul has wired the treasury department at Washington asking for permission for the steamer Alpha to carry a customs inspector from Seattle or Dutch Harbor to Cape Nome.

DISAPPEARING MOUNTAIN.

(Associated Press.)

San Jacinto, Cala., March 20.—Great excitement prevails in San Jacinto as it has been discovered that part of San Jacinto mountain has slipped into a subterranean cavern. A territory covering sixty acres at an elevation of 4,000 feet was dislodged by the recent earthquake and slipped 150 feet lower than it had previously stood for centuries. The face of the new valley is thickly traversed with fissures and cracks varying in width from an inch to six feet across, and it is impossible to see the bottom or to sound the depth by throwing stones into them. The great earthquake has been succeeded by a dozen light shocks, and although these are becoming infrequent, residents are much alarmed.

ENTERTAINING THE SAILORS.

(Associated Press.)

Madrid, March 20.—The visit of the Argentine warship Presidente Sarmiento to Spanish ports is giving rise to repeated Hispano-American demonstrations. The vessel is now at Barcelona, where a bull fight and a municipal banquet have been given in her honor, and toasts expressing mutual sympathy were drunk. The crew of the Presidente Sarmiento has been invited to Madrid, where a series of fetes has been organized. The Queen Regent and Premier Silva will entertain them at banquets. The Spanish government is evidently anxious to tighten the ties between Spain and Spanish South America.

MECHANICS JOIN THE NAVY.

(Associated Press.)

Chicago, March 20.—It is probable that several hundred of Chicago mechanics out of employment on account of the prevailing strikes in all branches of the building trades will soon be drawing wages as employees of the United States. Capt. Kleckliger, of the naval recruiting station here, has recently received so many applications from mechanics for enlistment that he advised the navy department of the fact, and received orders to enlist an unlimited number of first and second class mechanics for battleships now being built.

PROTECTING MISSIONARIES.

(Associated Press.)

New York, March 20.—Germany stands ready with troops to protect American missionaries in Shan Tung province, China, says a Washington dispatch. The United States is much gratified over the fact that Germany recently dispatched an expeditionary force from Kiao Chou to Ichou Fu for the protection of American missionaries. This force suppressed the rioters at Ichou Fu, arrested the ringleaders, who have been punished, and taught the anti-foreign crusaders a salutary lesson.

THE SAPHO CASE.

(Associated Press.)

New York, March 20.—Justice Fursman, of the criminal branch of the Supreme court, has granted the motion of counsel for Miss Olga Nethersole and the other defendants in the case a transfer of the case from the special to the general session. The Sapho case will first go before the grand jury for action.

TWENTY-FOUR LIVES LOST.

(Associated Press.)

Buda Pesth, March 20.—Twenty-four peasants were drowned during a gale today by the capsizing of a boat in which they were crossing the Danube river from Kaloosa to Pays.

CONSERVATIVE RETURNED.

(Associated Press.)

London, March 20.—Sir Robert Gray, Conservative, has been returned as member of the House of Commons for the Brixton division of Lambeth, without opposition. He succeeds Hon. Mr. Hubbard.

SIR EDMUND FANE DEAD.

(Associated Press.)

London, March 20.—Sir Edmund Douglas Veach Fane, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Copenhagen, is dead, in his 63rd year.

BRITISH FORTIFICATIONS.

United States Adjutant-General Declines to Enlighten House of Representatives.

(Associated Press.)

Washington, March 20.—When the House met to-day, Mr. Hull (Iowa), chairman of the committee on military affairs, reported back from that committee the following resolution introduced by Mr. Sulzer, of New York:

"Resolved, that the secretary of war is hereby directed to inform the House of Representatives as nearly as possible what fortifications Great Britain is erecting, constructing and completing along the northern frontier of the United States and at Puget Sound, and other places on the Pacific and contiguous to the state of Washington and the district of Alaska."

The committee recommended that it lie upon the table.

The resolution had been referred to the war department, Mr. Hull said, and had come back with the following endorsement: "The information the department possess on this and like cases has always been held to be conidential and for good and sufficient reasons has not been made public. It is remarked, however, that Great Britain so far as the department is informed, is in no instance where erecting fortifications trespassing on our rights. (Signed) H. C. Corbin, adjutant-general."

AIDING THE STANDARD OIL CO.

The Two Great Canadian Railways Admit They Discriminate in Favor of Monopoly

Senate Will Kill Redistribution Bill.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Ont., March 20.—At a meeting of the railway committee of the Privy Council to-day the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways practically admitted discriminating in favor of the Imperial Oil Company in Canada, which is controlled by the Standard Oil Company. It was shown that the rate from Sarnia to Montreal for the Imperial Oil Company was 25 cents, while it was 35 cents from Buffalo, a shorter distance, and not only was this the case, but a reduction of one-sixth more was made on the Sarnia rate without in any way changing the tariff. It was a private arrangement. When this was being done the rates from Detroit and Buffalo were also raised.

At a caucus of Conservative senators it was decided to throw out or mutilate the redistribution bill.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

(Associated Press.)

Montreal, March 20.—At an early hour this morning, Wilfrid Martin, an employee of an undertaking establishment of this city, committed suicide by shooting himself in the cabmans' shanty at the corner of Prince Arthur street and Park avenue. Before committing the act Martin telephoned the Notre Dame hospital authorities to send the ambulance to 227 Prince Arthur street (Cabmans' shanty), as a man had been robbed and shot.

Simcoe, Ont., March 20.—The Liberals of North Norfolk have again chosen John Charlton as standard bearer in the next general elections. Mr. Charlton has represented this constituency for 28 years.

Toronto, March 20.—J. A. Auld, M.P.P. for South Essex, speaks in glowing terms of the tobacco industry of that country. He says that twenty-five factories in Canada are handling Canadian grown tobacco, which means that $600,000, which formerly went to the United States, now finds its way into the pockets of Canadians farmers.

Quebec, March 20. — Investigation proves the reported murder in Laval, Montmorency county, a few days ago, to be groundless.

Ottawa, March 20—The Supreme court had to adjourn for a week this morning on account of being unable to get a quorum, only four judges being present.

IMPRISONED IN ICE.

(Associated Press.)

Cleveland, Ohio, March 20.—Two fishing tugs, which left here last evening for Huron, ran into a big icefield about three miles off Cleveland, from which it was found impossible to get free. They are still stuck fast in the ice to-day, and are flying signals of distress. The fire boat Farley was sent to release the tugs to-day, but up to noon she had failed to reach them.



Treachery

A persistent cough is at first a friend, for it gives warning of the approach of a deadly enemy. Heed the warning before it is too late, before your lungs become inflamed, before the doctor says, "Consumption."

When the danger signal first appears, help nature a little with

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Don't delay until your lungs are sore and your cold settled down deep in your chest. Kill the enemy before the deadly blow kills you. Cure your cough today.

A 25c. bottle is enough for a common cold; a 50c. bottle is better for bronchitis, asthma, and colds that hang on; the dollar size is most economical, especially for old cases.

Tragedy In Chicago

Jealous Woman Enters a Restaurant and Shoots the Cashier.

She Afterwards Gave Herself Up to the Police and Confessed Her Guilt.

(Associated Press.)

Chicago, March 20.—Miss Annie Strother, cashier in a restaurant on 22nd street, was shot and instantly killed last night by a well-dressed heavily veiled woman.

The stranger came in the front door and walking to the cashier's desk, fired four shots point blank at Miss Strothers and escaped. No other person except the cashier was in the front of the restaurant at the time. Jealousy is supposed to have been the motive for the shooting.

Miss Strother was behind the cashier's desk near the front of the restaurant when the assailant entered. The visitor walked quickly to the cashier's desk and spoke to Miss Strother. Albert Clapp, a waiter, turned in time to see the cashier push back her chair with a cry of alarm. Instantly the veiled woman drew a revolver and commenced to shoot. The four shots rang out in quick succession. The first struck the cashier in the breast. Miss Strother turned and fled towards the kitchen. The woman with the revolver followed her, and fired four more shots. One of them hit her in the back. Miss Strother fell dead inside the kitchen door.

The murderess then coolly walked out of the place and made her escape.

All efforts to find trace of the murderess have so far proved futile.

Later.—Three hours after the shooting Mrs. Charles Smith, 26 years old, wife of a saloon-keeper, was arrested and made a confession saying she had shot Miss Strother because the latter had taken her husband's love.

THE PASSING THRONG.

Arrivals of the Day at the City Hotels - Gossip of the Corridors.

J. Doyen is at the Queen's. He has just returned from Cape Cormorell, at the extreme north of Vancouver Island, where he has been trying a new gold saving machine on some black sand found there. He went up some time ago on the Willapa and has been working on the black sand deposits at Cape Cormorell. His machine, while working well with fine or flour gold, does not work with all satisfaction with flake gold. It is likely that he will leave shortly for Wreck Bay to try what can be done in working the gold bearing black sand deposits found there.

* * *

W. M. Baxter, a commercial man of New York, is at the Victoria. Other knights of the grip of the Government street hotel are Allen D. Dodds, representing a Vancouver soap firm, who will leave for the West Coast this evening on the Willapa. He will not have as many travellers as companions as usual when the steamer makes the long trip, in fact up to the time of going to press he was the only commercial man to book his passage. F. Walker is another commercial man at the Victoria. He registers from Vancouver.

* * *

Mrs. Byrnes and her daughter, Miss Lilly, whose home is in Victoria, British Columbia, but who have been spending the winter at St. James hotel, have gone to Oakland for a season, and are domiciled at the Metropole, says the San Jose Herald. During their stay in San Jose, Mrs. Byrnes and her daughter made many friends, who indulge the hope that they may conclude to return and reside permanently in San Jose.

* * *

A. C. Fraser and J. H. Ellis, of Calgary, are at the Driard. They arrived yesterday from a trip to California.

Mr. H. M. Grahame returned on Sunday night from a month's holidays spent in Southern California.

F. T. Ferguson, a prominent rancher of Rat Portage district, is a late arrival at the Dominion.

W. J. Holden, assistant manager of the Victoria theatre, was a passenger on last night's boat.

F. C. Fairbanks and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Gault, of Montreal, are registered at the Driard.

Revs. Canon Paddon, Clay and Winchester came over last night from the Mainland.

J. Fred. Hume, ex-Minister of Mines, was a passenger from the Mainland last night.

Walter E. Laidlaw, of Seattle, is among the late arrivals at the Dominion.

F. M. Spencer and W. Johnson, of San Francisco, are at the Dominion.

Mrs. W. T. Patterson arrived home last night from the Mainland.

W. Stein and wife, of Vancouver, are registered at the Dallas.

T. Patterson, of Nanaimo, is a late arrival at the Dallas.

Robert Stevenson, of Princeton, is a guest at the Driard.

John Perry, of Nanaimo, is a guest at the Victoria.

J. A. Arthur Boyle, of Dawson, is at the Driard.

Martin Jensen, of Cape Scott, is at the Dominion.

Colin C. Brown, of Rossland, is at the Victoria.

W. Beale, of London, is at the Dallas.

REDUCED RATES.

(Associated Press.)

Washington, March 20—The trunk line association has given the rate of one fare single tickets for the round trip from all parts of the United States and Canada for the session of the Imperial Council of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine to be held in Washington in May.

DARING ROBBERY.

Three Men Get Away With a Satchel Containing 400,000 Francs.

(Associated Press.)

Paris, March 20.—An audacious robbery of 400,000 francs was committed to-day from the Northern railway.

The company, which three times weekly deposits large sums with the Bank of France, sent to-day 630,000 francs, of which amount 400,000 was in small bills. This was placed in a satchel and the money was conveyed from the station to the bank, which was in charge of two clerks. Before they started one of the clerks placed the satchel beside the coachman. Two men then approached and engaged the attention of the clerks and coachman, while a third man picked up the satchel and bolted away with it. The loss was not noticed until it was too late to apprehend the robbers.

FROM ARCTIC REGIONS.

French-Canadian Explorer Believes He Has Found the North Pole.

Washington, March 15.—Joseph Zotigue La Jole has been in Washington for several days in consultation with scientists concerning what he believes to be important discoveries in the Arctic regions.

Recently La Jole called at the office of the New York Herald and made statements concerning his explorations in the North, which apparently are of extraordinary import. At the Herald's request Mr. La Jole has gone to Washington to subject himself to cross-examination by experts.

According to his own accounts La Jole, who is a French-Canadian, drifted to a point which he believes to have been the North Pole, or very near to it. That he may possibly be mistaken he himself admits. That he may possibly be right scientists who have seen him agree.

Mr. La Jole believes that during his two years in the Arctic he discovered a new race of human beings with a unique language, for which these people have a complete schedule of written characters.

INSURED FOR TWO MILLIONS.

(Associated Press.)

Providence, R. I., March 20.—What is believed to be the largest single life insurance policy ever written at one time on the life of one man was placed last week by August Belmont on the life of John B. McDonald, contractor for the New York Rapid Transit tunnel. The policy is for $2,000,000 for the term of five years, and was taken by a life insurance company, the amount to be distributed amongst the companies in this country and some in England.

MONTREAL MINING MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

Montreal, March 20.—Stock Exchange, morning board—War Eagle, 135 asked, 132 bid; Payne, 132, 131; Montreal & London, 35, 29½; Republic, 109½, 109. Sales—War Eagle, 2,000 at 131, 1,500 at 132; Payne, 500 at 131½; Republic, 3,000 at 110.

OIL MILL DESTROYED.

(Associated Press.)

Piqua, Ohio, March 20.—The W. P. Orr linseed oil mill of the American Linseed Oil Co., was destroyed by fire last night.

RAILWAY SHOP BURNED.

(Associated Press.)

Middleton, N. Y., March 20.—The carpenter and repair shops of the New York, Ontario and Western railroad here was burned to-day.

Sporting News.

LAWN TENNIS.

CLUB MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Victoria Lawn Tennis Club will be held this afternoon at 5 o'clock in the Victoria Cafe, Fort street.

THE KENNEL.

BENCH SHOW IN SEATTLE.

The annual bench show of the Seattle Kennel Club will be held in the Germania hall, Seattle, April 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th. Some handsome cups will be awarded, among them being trophies for the best pointer, English setter, cocker spaniel, Chesapeake Bay, collie and fox terrier.

BASKET BALL.

THE COMING MATCH.

The Bays are holding nightly practices preparatory for their match with the Seattle Y. M. C. A. team, which will take place on Saturday evening next. This will be the final of the two matches arranged between these teams for the trophy. The first was played in Seattle on Washington's birthday, and was won by the Seattle team with 17 points to 13. The trophy will be awarded to the team securing the greater number of points. The team to represent the Bays will be selected in the course of a few days.

THE RING.

FITZSIMMONS-SHARKEY FIGHT OFF.

(Associated Press.)

New York, March 20.—Fitzsimmons appeared at the Belavan House at 1 o'clock to-day with his forfeit of $5,000, as agreed on. After waiting half an hour, and Sharkey not appearing, Fitzsimmons said he declared the fight with Sharkey off. Martin Julian, representing the Tuckahoe Club, was present with a certified check for $5,000, and offering 67 per cent of the gross receipts for the fight. O'Rourke, representing the Seaside Club, was also present with a check for $5,000, and with an offer of 60 per cent.

FOOTBALL.

VANCOUVER ARGONAUTS MEETING.

At the recent annual meeting of the Argonaut Football Club, of Vancouver, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Honorary president, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper; honorary vice-presidents and board of directors, Major Bennett, T. G. Townley, A. Jukes, A. D. Taylor, O. L. Spencer; honorary director, E. O'Callaghan; secretary of the association, O. L. Spencer, jr.; honorary captain of the cricket club, W. Pickering; captain of the first eleven, Arthur Gatter; executive committee, Kenneth Parry, Frank Gatter, Lisle Fraser, Leicester Ponsford, Alfred Holmes; committee on constitution, T. de Wolf, Walter Ellis, H. Hamersley, Harold Sherwood and Dean Rhodes.

The election of captains for the other clubs was left over until the next meeting; also the further organization of the Cadet Corps, which is to be arranged under the direction of the association.

THE ROD.

To-morrow a small party of disciples of Isaac Walton, including Drs. Ernest and Lewis Hall, will leave for Sooke Lake, where they will spend a couple of days whipping the fish preserve.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

PRACTICE ON SATURDAY.

There will be a practice match on Saturday afternoon next at the Caledonia grounds at 3 o'clock in preparation for the match with Nanaimo on the 31st. The teams will be announced later.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

INTERMEDIATE COLUMBIAS v. NANAIMO THISTLES.

This match will be played next Saturday, 24th inst., at the Caledonia grounds, beginning at 3 o'clock sharp. As there will be no other attraction on Beacon Hill that day, it is hoped that a large number will turn out and cheer the home team to victory. The "Old Tulip" has been looking after the welfare of the home team, who have been training assiduously, and the professor and his "boys" feel confident of their ability to turn the tables on their former conquerors. In the event of the home team being victorious, the result will leave the competition a tie, and another match on neutral ground will have to be played to settle the disposition of the handsome challenge cup. The team to uphold the honor of Victoria will be selected on Thursday evening next. Those candidates who have trained strictly will have the undoubted preference, and Prof. Foster hopes that all candidates for places on the team will turn out on each of the intervening nights.

THE OAR.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE W. I. SCOTT —DEATH OF A. J. SMITH.

The athletic field in Victoria has within a short space of time sustained a distinct loss in the death of two of the most prominent and widely esteemed athletes. The first, W. I. Scott, nobly gave his life for his country at Modder River on February 18th. The second, Andrew J. Smith, who died at Dawson on Tuesday last, was also prominent in athletic circles, and for years was an enthusiastic and scientific exponent of the game of lacrosse. He was also a member of the Swifts basket ball team.

A general meeting of the James Bay Athletic Association was held last evening, when the following resolutions were passed:

"Resolved, That the memorial to the late W. I. Scott, in the nature of an enlarged photograph, with a plate underneath bearing a suitable inscription, be obtained and placed in a prominent place in the club house."

Another resolution was also passed as follows:

"Resolved, That the association desires to express its profound regret at the sad death of Andrew Johnson W. Smith, one who always took a keen interest in athletic sports, and to tender to his mother and relatives its deepest sympathy with them in the loss they have sustained. Also that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to his bereaved mother."

LACROSSE.

MEETING FRIDAY EVENING.

On Friday evening next the old Victoria Lacrosse Club will meet in the apartment above the Garrick's Head for the purpose of completing the work of reorganization. The election of officers will also be held, and the reports of the committee appointed to arrange for rules, regulations, etc., will be submitted. Representatives will also be appointed to attend the meeting of the Provincial Lacrosse Association to be called in Vancouver in the near future. The lacrosse season will probably commence about the middle of April, and the members will soon take the field to practice for what they hope will prove a successful year.

JUNIOR MEETING TO-MORROW EVENING.

To-morrow evening the James Bay Junior Lacrosse Club will hold a meeting to reorganize for the ensuing season. A movement is on foot for the Bays and their sturdy rivals of last year, the Victoria Wests, to amalgamate and form an intermediate team to enter a league with representative clubs of Vancouver, Westminster and Nanaimo, for a championship trophy. As will be remembered, the Bays and Victoria Wests were, last season, rivals for the trophy presented by A. E. McPhillips, and a series of three games was arranged to be played for the possession of this handsome cup. The matches were certainly splendidly contested, but the clever combination work of the Bays proved a strong factor in giving them the victory in the three games, the last of which, however, was protested by the Wests. The protest was subsequently dropped, and, although the cup has not been formally presented, it is virtually the property of the Bays. There is no doubt that from an amalgamation of these two aggregations a team could be organized which would prove a formidable aspirant for the intermediate championship trophy.

BRAVE MEN FALL

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles and feel the results in loss of appetite, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, run-down feeling, but, "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man," writes J. W. Gardner, of Idaville, Ind., "when he is all run-down, and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me new strength and good appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life." Only 50c. Every bottle guaranteed by F. W. Fawcett & Co., druggists.

"He that seeks finds." He that takes Hood's Sarsaparilla finds in its use pure, rich blood, and consequently good health.

Information regarding the Greek section of the international contests of physical exercises and sports at the Paris exposition has been received at the office of the commissioner-general at Chicago. A gymnasium contest will be open to the world with the exception of professionals who have exhibited in public, in circuses and theatres. The contests take place on July 29 and 30, on the bicycle track at the Bois de Vincennes. No gymnasts under 18 years of age will be admitted.

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Per steamer Queen from San Francisco—J M Rudd, W M Baxter, Mrs Smith and child, G McClough, L Beach, J H Ellis, A C Fraser, W Roslington.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Louise from Westminster—Hutchcson Co, Lenz & Leiser, D Spencer, Turner, B & Co, J Piercy & Co, J Baker, J Maynard, J Barnsley, Vic B & S Co, Hing Bros, Rithet & Co, Somer & Co, Jno Meston, B C Job Co, S R Reid, M Marks, Young & Co, Ames Holden & Co.

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THE BIKE AND THE LION.

One morning I started off to visit a village some few miles away from the mission station. The road was well cultivated, and about 5 feet wide. It was in fact the main road leading to Uganda. I had reached the top of a long hill, and on the other side was a gentle slope into the valley beyond; I knew the road well, having often passed that way, and I therefore prepared myself for a "coast."

Near the foot of the hill was a slight turn in the road, and as I approached it I put my feet again on to the pedals. I was going at a great speed, and as I rounded the corner an awful sight met my gaze; not twenty yards in front there lay in the centre of the path a huge lion, with head down upon his paws, facing the direction from which I was coming. It was impossible for me to stop the machine, the speed was too great.

To the left of the path was a high wall of rock towering some 20 feet above my head; on the right was a steep incline, down, down, down, for 100 feet to a river. I had scarcely a second to take in the situation, and to make up my mind as to what course of action to pursue.

It was a critical moment. What could I do? To turn to the right down the steep incline would have meant almost certain destruction; to attempt to stop, even if successful, would have meant pulling up at the entrance to the jaws of the king of the forest.

I therefore did the only thing that was possible—I rang my bell, and shouting at the top of my voice, then let the "bike" go at its topmost speed. As I shot into view, the lion raised his huge shaggy head, and seeing this unearthly creature come racing towards him making so strange a cry, he lifted up his voice and gave forth a most blood-curdling yelp.

The apparition was too much even for him.—A. B. Lloyd's "In Dwarf Land and Cannibal Country."

News of further trouble in the Coeur D'Alene mining district has reached the war department, Washington. A telegram from Vancouver Barracks, Washington says: "Commanding officer Fort Sherman reports Pts. West Hayes and David F. Hyden, Company M, 24th Infantry, were badly shot in Coeur D'Alene city; suspected parties in arrest; recovery of men doubtful. All quiet there."

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE on the British-Boer War in Six William Wallace Hall on Thursday, March 22nd, by Venerable Archdeacon Scriven, illustrated with lantern by Mr. Wallace, of H. M. S. Leander. Admission 25 cents.

WANTED—A good general servant. Apply Mrs. Kingham, 1 Phoenix Place.

CASH PRICES—Eastern Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, 12½c. lb.; Cooking Butter, 15c.; Eastern Dairy, 20c.; Fresh Chilliwack, 35c.; Lard, in 3-lb. tins, 30c. Robert Eccles, City Market.

SWEET PEAS—54 named varieties, 5c. a package, at J. Moss's, 99 Quadra street.

LOST—White bull terrier pup. Reward for finder at T. Shaw's, 34 Humboldt street.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Tenders will be received on or before Saturday, March 24th, at 12 noon, for the erection and completion of a two story brick building on Pisgrand street.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

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Prices—$1.00, 75c., 50c. and 25c. Seats on sale at the Victoria Book & Stationery Store.

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MINING PIONEERS OF RHODESIA.

From 1889 to 1898 is a long period to elapse before the stage of commercial production is reached, especially in these days of Anglo-Saxon energy. The long delay was in part due to the fact that there was more disposition to speculate in gold-mining shares than to settle down to hard work, though it will be noticed the first great property was only selected late in 1890. A great number of companies were formed at the time of granting of the charter to the British South African Company, or shortly afterward. In order to comply with the gold law and secure title, a certain amount of work had to be done in a given time. The original prospectors pegged out claims, sought soft spots on which to sink shafts—generally in old workings—attained a depth, in the average, of about 80 ft., proved the existence of gold, and disposed of their properties to capitalists, who in turn floated companies. Extravagant prices in shares were sometimes paid for properties; other shares were issued for working capital; but the proportion between working capital and purchase price was generally far too one-sided, and the outcome was inadequate resources for development. Moreover, just when the companies were reaching the stage of settling seriously to work, came the struggle between the whites and Lobengula's hordes, necessitating the withdrawal of the whites from the mines, their concentration, and the advance from Mashonaland into Matabeleland. This was in 1893.—R. R. Mabson, in The Engineering Magazine for March.

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